

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 126.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1848.

[PRICE 6d.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL,

Removed from the CITY-ROAD to HAVERSTOCK-HILL, HAMPSTEAD, for the Reception of Children of both sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom.

INSTITUTED IN THE YEAR 1758.

TREASURER—JOHN REMINGTON MILLS, Esq.

THE GOVERNORS of this Institution are respectfully informed, that a GENERAL COURT will be held at the HALL of COMMERCE, Threadneedle-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of APRIL, 1848, to receive the Half-yearly Report of the Committee, on the state of the Charity; to receive the Auditors' Financial Report; to elect Officers for the year ensuing; to alter Rule 27, by adding, after the word "Governors," "or wives of Governors;" and Rule 30, by adding after "establishment," "direct the education of all the children," and by the insertion of the word "mistress" after master; and to elect by ballot Twenty-five Children into the School—name y, Seventeen Boys and Eight Girls. This Court will also be made special to consider the Act of Incorporation, as settled by the Committee of the House of Lords.

The chair will be taken at Eleven o'clock, and the ballot will close at Three precisely. The result of the Election will be declared at Five o'clock.

March 15, 1848.

The Elections stately occur on the last Wednesday in April and November. New petitions must be sent in at least two months before that time. The printed forms may be obtained at the Office of the Charity daily. Children are admitted between the ages of seven and eleven provided they are in good health—above seven and under eleven years—and have neither been in a prison nor a workhouse. All votes polled by candidates who do not succeed at one election, are carried to their account at the next; and persons subscribing on the day of election vote immediately. Double proxies may be had of the Secretary, or at the time and place of election.

Governors are constituted on payment of one guinea annually, and Life Governors, by a donation of ten guineas, and are entitled to two votes at each election.

Subscribers, on the payment of half-a-guinea annually, and Life Subscribers, by a donation of five guineas, are entitled to one vote at each election.

Contributors to the Building Fund are placed precisely in the same position as other Governors and Subscribers.

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Treasurer; at the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes-street, Mansion-house; by Messrs. Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; by the Secretary, at the Office of the Charity; by Mr. Harrison, the Collector, No. 21, Doris-street, Kensington-cross; and at the Hall of Commerce, on the day of election. If sent by a Post-office Order, it should be made payable to Mr. Joseph Soul, and drawn upon the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

The FESTIVAL, to celebrate the NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY of the CHARITY, will take place on THURSDAY, the 11th of MAY, when

The Right Hon. LORD ROBERT GROSVENOR, M.P., will preside.

The Stewards will be happy to receive the names of such Governors and their friends as can make it convenient to be present at the Dinner.

FANCY SALE.

The Committee have also the pleasure to announce, that a SECOND FANCY SALE will take place on the 16th and 17th days of MAY, at WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, under the immediate patronage of

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

HER GRACE THE DUCHESS OF NORFOLK.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARCHIONESS OF DOWNSHIRE.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARCHIONESS OF ABERCORN.

THE MOST NOBLE THE MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF HARDWICKE.

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF ANTRIM.

THE RIGHT HON. THE COUNTESS OF SHEFFIELD.

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNTESS SYDNEY.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Clothing for the Poor, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, Autographs, Minerals, Shells, Flowers, Fruit, Botanical Specimens, or any light articles of manufactured goods, with pecuniary aid, forwarded to Mr. Joseph Soul, the Secretary, at the Office of the Institution, 19, Gresham-street, near the Bank of England, on or before the 1st May, 1848, will be gratefully acknowledged.

The great success which attended the effort of last year encourages the Committee to hope that the present effort will meet with the like liberal and generous support from the friends of the Orphan Poor throughout the country. The ladies will especially oblige by continuing their kind services. There is a deficiency upon the Building Account of about £9,000, which it is most desirable should be met. The Committee will be happy to receive Donations for this special purpose.

Fifty Children will be admitted into the School during the present year.

Offices of the Institution, 19, Gresham-street, Bank, where all communications should be addressed.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the LARGE ROOM, EXETER-HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, APRIL 14, to hear from the Rev. J. SHORE, M.A., the Narrative of the extraordinary Proceedings and Prosecutions on the part of the Bishop of Exeter, which it is expected will terminate in Mr. Shore's being committed to gaol during the present month, for preaching the Gospel; and to take such steps as the emergency requires.

The Chair will be taken at SIX o'clock precisely, by the Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD.

The Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel, M.A., the Rev. Thomas Mortimer, B.D., and other Ministers and Gentlemen have engaged to take part in the proceedings.

THE NEW ASYLUM FOR INFANT ORPHANS, STAMFORD HILL,

For Fatherless Children under Eight Years of Age, without distinction of Sex, Place, or Religious Connexion.

THE NEXT ELECTION of this charity will occur on the THIRD MONDAY in JUNE. All persons interested in cases should make their applications forthwith to the office, where blank forms for candidates and every information may be obtained on any day from ten till four.

Subscriptions most thankfully received.

DAVID W. WIRE, Honorary

THOMAS W. AVELING, Secretaries.

Life Subscriptions £5 5 0

Annual ditto. 0 10 6

Post Office Orders payable to WILLIAM STRUDWICK, Secretary. Office, 32, Poultry.

COALS.—CUNDELL and COCKERELL assure those who honour them with their patronage, that they still continue to sell none but the BEST WALL'S END COALS; and the extensive share of public favour which it has been their good fortune to experience, is a powerful incitement to them not to deviate from a principle and practice which have not only secured advantages to themselves, but which, they have substantial reasons for believing, have been highly satisfactory to those who have favoured them with their commands. Present Price, after deducting the usual discount for cash, 3s. per ton.

PURFLEET WHARF, EARL-STREET, BLACKFRIARS.

SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,

Edinburgh, Glasgow, Manchester, London. For Mutual Life Assurance, with these peculiar advantages:—

1. Mutual Assurance by the most moderate rate of premium.

2. Whole Profits divided amongst the Assured exclusively.

Annual Premiums per £100, with whole Profits.

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Reports, Tables, and every information may be had of the Secretaries.

Edinburgh Office—14, St. Andrew's-square.

London Office—12, Moorgate-street.

THE QUEEN'S BISCUITS.—J. D. CARR and Co., of Carlisle, and 111, Strand, London, Steam Biscuit Manufacturers to the Queen and Royal Family, by special appointment.

The great celebrity which these biscuits have now for many years attained in the north, has induced the proprietors to establish an extensive depot at 111, Strand, to afford the public a better opportunity of obtaining at all times a perfectly fresh supply, and at a considerably less price than is usually charged, and of a much superior quality. A very great and most important advantage is gained, and a material saving is effected in the manufacture of their biscuits, by the agency of steam power, which not only removes a decided objection of employing the hands in mixing and kneading the ingredients, but also prepares them in a more efficient and wholesome manner.

OBSERVE THE ADDRESS, 111, STRAND.

N.B. Wholesale orders also executed by C. Gilpin, No. 5, Bishopsgate-street Without.

NERVO-PATHIC and MEDICAL GALVANIC INSTITUTION, 46, Strand, conducted by Mr. DALBY, under the most distinguished patronage, for the Cure of all kinds of Nervous Complaints, including Deafness, Paralysis, Indigestion, &c., by means of Galvanism and the Nervo-pathic treatment, now so extensively employed by Mr. Dalby.

J. DALBY, 46, STRAND, Inventor of DALBY'S CELEBRATED NERVOUS CHLOROFORM BALM.

NONCONFORMIST NEWSPAPER.

WANTED, the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Volumes of the *Nonconformist*. Any one having these volumes to dispose of at a moderate price will oblige the advertiser by communicating terms, addressed to W. P., care of Mr. Gooch, stationer, &c., 35, King William-street, London-bridge, London.

N.P. They would be preferred unbound.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" NEWSPAPER.

THE COMMITTEE for PROMOTING the CIRCULATION of the "NONCONFORMIST," in accordance with a resolution passed at a meeting of the General Committee, held at the King's Head, Poultry, on the 20th inst. (William Edwards, Esq., of Denmark-hill, in the Chair), beg to state that they are making arrangements for the appointment of one or more Agents to canvass some of the principal towns in the kingdom for Subscribers, as well as to adopt other means adapted to effect the object contemplated.

JOHN BURNET, Chairman.

STAFFORD ALLEN, Treasurer.

A. COCKSHAW, Secretary.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS:—

	£ s. d.
Thomas Box, Esq., London	10 0 0
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Mr. H. Foxwell, per ditto	0 5 0
Mr. J. Parker, per ditto	0 2 6
Mr. S. Gilbert, per ditto	0 2 6
Mr. Dawson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0 5 0

Money orders should be made payable to Mr. Stafford Allen (Treasurer), 4, Horse-shoe-court, Ludgate-hill.

DEANE'S DOMESTIC BATHS. The approach of spring, after a long wet winter, and when every one almost suffers from the effects of that epidemic which has prevailed so much, and so fatally, renders it desirable that all should at once resort to Cold Water Bathing. Deane's Bath Department is now replete with every novelty, and every description of Bath, whether new or old, which renders the operation easy and agreeable. As a guide to it, secure Deane's Pamphlet on the subject of Baths and Bathing, which is just published, and may be obtained at their warehouses, or of their Carts, which are daily in all parts of the metropolis. Baths repaired or lent on hire at the lowest possible charges. Baths delivered and put up within ten miles of London-bridge free of charge. GEORGE and JOHN DEANE, Shower, Sitz, Plunging, Sponge, Omni-directive, Hand-shower, &c., &c. Bath Manufacturers, opening to the Monument, 46, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON-BRIDGE.

HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

PATENT FOR ROASTING COFFEE.

EXTRACT from the "PATENT JOURNAL" of the 11th of December, 1847:—"Patents recently granted.—To William Dakin, of Number One, Saint Paul's Churchyard, London, for improvements in cleaning and roasting coffee, in the apparatus and machinery to be used therein, and also in the apparatus for making infusions and decoctions of coffee."

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant her Royal Letters Patent to WILLIAM DAKIN, of NUMBER ONE, SAINT PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON, under the above title, and for the purposes declared, DAKIN and COMPANY respectfully inform the public, that the extensive engines and machinery for carrying out the patent are being got ready with every possible despatch; and, that on their completion, the firm will be in a position to bring this extraordinary and highly important invention prominently before the public—an invention which, by the adoption of simple scientific principle, altogether supersedes every other plan introduced, developing in Coffee a richness, purity, and delicacy of flavour, not hitherto considered as belonging to this berry.

THE PLATED SEAMLESS TEA-POTS cannot be distinguished from silver, or leak, or lose their shape; while from the peculiarity of the process of making (just patented), their prices are about one-half of any other sort. Portland, 2s.; Oval plain, 2s.; Round plain, 2s.; Round engraved, 3s.; Antique (superior even to silver itself in delicacy of finish), 4s.; in Britannia metal, Oval, 7s. 6d.; Round, 8s. 6d.; Portland, 7s. 6d. *each*.—Detailed catalogues, with engravings, as well as of every ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIRE IRONS.—The **LARGEST ASSORTMENT** of **STOVES, KITCHEN RANGES, and FENDERS**, as well as General Ironmongery, in the world, is now on sale at **WILLIAM S. BURTON'S** (late **RIPPON** and **BURTON'S**) extensive warehouses. Bright steel fenders, to 4 feet, from 30s. each; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from 60s.; rich bronzed scroll ditto, with steel bar, 10s. 6d.; iron fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; ditto bronzed, and fitted with standards, 3 feet, 9s.; 4 feet, 11s.; wrought iron kitchen fenders, 3 feet, 4s. 6d.; 4 feet, 6s.; bright register stoves, with bronzed ornaments, and two sets of bars, from 80s.; ditto ditto, with or-molu ornaments, from £6 6s.; black dining-room register stoves, 2 feet, 18s.; 3 feet, 27s.; bedroom register stoves, 2 feet, 16s.; 3 feet, 24s. Fire-irons for chambers, 1s. 9d. per set; handsome ditto, with cut heads, 6s. 6d.; newest pattern, with elegant bronzed heads, 11s. A variety of fire-irons, with or-molu and richly cut heads, at proportionate prices. Any article in the furnishing ironmongery, 30 per cent. under any other house. The money returned for every article not approved of. Detailed catalogues with engravings, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S (late **RIPPON** and **BURTON'S**) stock of general furnishing ironmongery is literally the largest in the world, and as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it—39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street). Established in Wells-street, 1820.

FURNITURE and BEDDING.—Carriage Free. Those about to furnish are offered very considerable advantages, in quality and price, at **SMITH'S FURNITURE and BEDDING FACTORY**, No. 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell police-court, where you can furnish a bedroom complete for nine guineas, a four-roomed cottage comfortably, including fenders and fire-irons, for £23; a six-roomed house, in modern style, for £70; an eight-roomed house for £110; and a mansion of any magnitude, or a single room, or a single article, upon the same reasonable scale. Special estimates furnished without charge; all goods delivered carriage free. Priced lists of furniture, containing designs, classed and adapted, from the cottage to the mansion, postage free. Superior Brussels Carpet, 2s. 10d. per yard.

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEES, OF SURPASSING STRENGTH AND RICHNESS OF FLAVOUR.

THE object of JOHN CASSELL in appointing Agents in every locality throughout the United Kingdom is, to afford every facility to Families for the purchase of Coffees of truly rich and mellow-flavoured mountain growths; and this not at exorbitant rates, but at prices ordinarily paid for very inferior descriptions. The enormous demand already created, demonstrates that the inhabitants of those towns into which these delicious coffees have been introduced duly appreciate the effort which JOHN CASSELL has made to supply an article of the character above stated, and which enters so largely into the consumption of every Family.

The following are the Prices at which any quantity, from two ounces to one pound, may be obtained:—

JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 1, an excellent article 1s. 4d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 2, cannot fail to give great satisfaction, being a combination of the choicest growths of Jamaica, possessing richness, strength, and flavour 1s. 8d.
JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE, No. 3, to every connoisseur in Coffee this will prove a treat, combining the finest mountain growths of both Jamaica and Turkey 2s. 0d.

OBSERVE—Every packet of JOHN CASSELL'S Coffee bears his signature, without which none is genuine.

"GOOD COFFEE!" WHAT IS IT?

It is not that bitter, stringent article which grows on the wilds of Ceylon; nor is it merely an article of a light, pleasant flavour, but destitute of strength. It is a combination of the world's mountain growth, and possesses the following qualities: strong but mellow, having a rich aromatic fragrance and flavour. To have really good Coffee, the best mountain growths must be selected, and judiciously combined, by an experienced hand: they must be roasted upon scientific principles, so that the vegetable oil may not be injured, but the berry retain those properties which render a good cup of coffee so pleasant to the palate, and so exhilarating to the nervous system. It is because they possess these qualities in the highest degree, that JOHN CASSELL'S Coffees are in such great repute. Let all who wish to obtain such articles in perfection purchase these Coffees, and their constant patronage will be secured.

THE AGENCY FOR JOHN CASSELL'S COFFEE.

It is the intention of JOHN CASSELL to appoint TWO THOUSAND AGENTS throughout the United Kingdom, and by that means to keep up a constant supply of fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, in packets containing from two ounces to one pound each, securely packed in lead, so as effectually to preserve their strength and aroma. Persons desirous of securing this valuable agency are requested to make immediate application. JOHN CASSELL is sorry that disappointment has been experienced in numerous instances, by persons who have not succeeded in obtaining the Agency. This has arisen from the circumstance of numerous applications coming from the same town or locality; and it is a principle with JOHN CASSELL not to appoint a SECOND Agent who may, in the least degree, interfere with the interests of the first.

All applications to be addressed to JOHN CASSELL, Abchurch-lane, London.

PROFITABLE AGENCY.—IMPORTANT TO TRADESMEN.

THE AGENCY of the BRITISH HONG KONG TEA COMPANY.—There is scarcely any Agency more advantageous to respectable Tradesmen, than that of this Company's Teas and Coffees. For, first, the quality of the goods is such as invariably to secure a good demand; hence a respectable income. Secondly, the general business of the Agent is sure to be beneficially influenced, as the Company advertise their Agents, as well as furnish them with a plentiful supply of Bills and Circulars, upon which the Agent's name is printed, and by the circulation of which the Agent's connexion will be greatly extended. All applications for Agencies to be made direct to the Company's Establishment, Budge-row, London.

A NEW DISCOVERY in TEETH.—**MR. HOWARD**, Surgeon-Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, has introduced an entirely new description of artificial teeth, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication; and that Mr. Howard's improvement may be within reach of the most economical, he has fixed his charges at the lowest scale possible. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.—52, FLEET-STREET.

At home from Ten till Five.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

CONSTIPATION and DYSEPSIA (INDIGESTION) the main causes of Scrofula, Consumption, Biliousness, Nervousness, and so many other painful disorders, effectually REMOVED from the system, by a permanent restoration of the digestive functions to their primitive vigour, without purging, inconvenience, or pain.—Published by Dr. Barry and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London; and John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendôme, Paris. Price 6d., or 8d. post free; court copy, 2s. post free; popular treatise, entitled,

THE NATURAL REGENERATOR of the DIGESTIVE ORGANS

(the stomach and intestines), without pills, purgatives, or medicines of any kind, by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means, effecting the permanent removal of Dysepsia and Constipation, the two main causes of Scrofula, Consumption, and many other painful disorders, without inconvenience, purging, or pain: accompanied with a monthly report of grateful acknowledgments from parties of the highest respectability in the medical, legal, clerical, and military professions, who have availed themselves of this delicious curative means, called DU BARRY and Co.'s REVELTA ARABICA FOOD, in 4lb. canisters at 1s., 10s., at 2ls., suitably packed for all climates. Eaten like gruel, it speedily removes the most invertebrate functional disorders, restores health, vigour, and regularity to the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), and enables these to free the system from all the painful symptoms their impaired condition has engendered, such as dyspepsia (bad digestion), nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, spleen, languor, wasting away, scrofula, &c., &c. It is a therapeutic agent of gentle, but steady and irresistible power; boiled, like gruel, in water, clear beef tea, mutto, or veal broth, it suits delicate children of three months and upwards, as well as the most aged and infirm persons, being much more easily digested than arrow-root. Its healing, renovating, and strengthening virtues, accomplish what no other remedy will effect. This excellent food is in daily use by eminent physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other persons of distinction; a copy of their recommendation and practical appreciation, in their own cases, of its highly curative, nutritive, restorative, and strengthening virtues, accompanies each canister.

Extract from last Report.

Letter from Mr. Serjeant-at-Law Wilkins.

"8, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London, Dec. 21, 1847.

"My dear Sir.—I have taken the 'Arabica Revelata' for the last six weeks twice a day, and have great pleasure in bearing witness to its efficacy. For years before I had recourse to this excellent food, I had been tormented, more or less, by dyspepsia. I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages.

"I am, my dear Sir, your truly obliged friend,

CHARLES WILKINS, S.L."

"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.

"Next to God, I owe you a great deal of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me.

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER."

[Now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds.]

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.

"I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.

"JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Reg."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-square, Nov. 20, 1847.

"(Details of nineteen years' agony and three weeks' treatment.)—I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c. "ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

"11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1847.

"The benefits I have derived therefrom in so short a space of time have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c.

"JOHN MACKAY."

"Winslow, Bucks, Jan. 22, 1848.

"Dear Sir,—In addition to what I communicated to you some time ago, I have only to add, that I partake of your emollient, healing, nutritive, and curative aliment twice a day with great advantage. I am sure to any one attending to your dietary rules it must prove most beneficial, not only as a curative means of restoring him to health and strength, but also a very simple, though delicious luxury in the way of diet, when taken in good beef tea or gravy soup. I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant, food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Yours, dear Sir, very truly,

"A Mons. Du Barry."

"(Rev.) CHARLES KERR."

Discovered and imported by DU BARRY and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London. Agents in London:—Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Abbins, 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand. Manchester: J. W. Hopkins, 15, Princess-street. Paris: John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendôme.

FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles pertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising CHAIRS, TABLES, Pier and Chimney Glasses, CHIFFONIERS, Drawers, Wardrobes, CARPETS, MATTRESSES, and BEDDING, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the wants or elements of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished	0	15	0	1	2	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto	4	4	0	4	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar	4	16	0	5	10	0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather)	1	8	0	1	18	0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed	1	1	0	1	8	0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed	3	0	0	3	5	0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors	3	4	0	3	10	0
Couches, with loose squabs, all hair	2	15	0	3	15	0
Mahogany loo tables, French polished	2	11	0	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars	3	10	0	4	8	0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft. carved	3	5	0	3	10	0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarettes and trays, complete, French polished	4	12	0	5	15	0
Manogany dining tables, with sliding frame, loose leaves, and castors	3	12	6	5	5	0
Mahogany bedsteads, with cornices or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished double screwed, and bracketed round	4	0	0	4	15	0
3 ft. 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, marble tops	6	6	0	7	15	6
Dressing tables, en suite	2	12	6	3	12	6
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres	2	5	0	2	11	0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers	2	5	0	2	15	0
Chamberchairs, with cane or willow seats	0	3	0	0	5	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in.	3	1	0	3	17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in.	0	18	6	0	17	6
Shipping and Country Orders promptly executed, and the customary allowances made in all wholesale transactions.	—	—	—	—	—	—
December, 1847.	—	—	—	—	—	—
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The following case is perhaps as

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES, No. 126.]

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ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

PITY THE POOR, PERSECUTED BISHOPS.

THERE are signs not a few of serious uneasiness in high places. A noisy, intolerant, and blustering air, is one of them—unnatural tetchiness of temper is another. The first bespeaks a strong undercurrent of apprehension—the second, a secret, but ever-present consciousness of guilt. The one is the mask worn for the purpose of hiding inward misgiving—the other is an eruption which discloses a state of warfare between determination and perception. This meets every appearance of danger with an ostentatious "Who's afraid?" That cries out in a tone of depreciation before, to ordinary observers, there is the smallest occasion for it. The "Oh, oh!" and "laughter" of the House of Commons, grown so common of late, is a fair specimen of the first—the rebuke which Lord John Russell ministered to Mr. Bright, for making a few plain and sensible remarks on the magnitude of archiepiscopal incomes is a good illustration of the last. Here, we see the forced smile of alarm anxious to escape notice—there, the involuntary blush, which rushes up into a man's face, despite his wishes, to give the lie to his solemn pretensions. Both symptoms are ominous of weakness—and both reveal the fact, that that weakness is felt. Taken together, they confirm our surmises, that the end is not far off.

On Tuesday se'nnight, as our readers will recollect, Mr. Horsman moved "that in the opinion of this House, the distinction between the episcopal and common funds, restricting the application of the surplus revenues of the archbishops and bishops to episcopal purposes, and permitting no part of it in any circumstances to be applied to the relief of parochial destitution, is inexpedient, and ought not to be continued." In the course of a discussion, remarkable for its failing to reflect one anxiety of the public mind, Mr. Bright, in a humorous tone, and unaristocratic truthfulness of spirit, alluded to the wealth archbishops left behind them, and played with Lord John Russell's deprecatory manner of announcing, that the present Archbishop of Canterbury is to have only £15,000 a year. For this, Lord John thought fit to read the member for Manchester a solemn lecture. "Allow me to express a hope," said the noble lord, "that when he may next address the House on this or a similar topic, he will do so in a more kindly spirit than has characterised his observations to-night." Cheers, of course, from the crowd of gentlemen who are interested in so many ways, directly or indirectly, in the distribution of church property. "We find no fault," continued the Premier, "with those who from conscientious motives separate themselves from the Church—but they should recollect that Churchmen are still their fellow-christians, and entitled to at least the same toleration and consideration which Dissenters formerly claimed for themselves." Cheers, once more, from the same piously and charitably disposed parties.

Mr. Bright is by this time tolerably familiar with the habits of the honourable House, or he might have stared with blank astonishment. A Cabinet Minister draws a parallel between two

parties and two courses of conduct. The Dissenter claiming a full participation of civil rights is put on a level with a Churchman disposing of national funds for the exclusive advantage of his own sect; and objections honestly taken to a plan which heaps a scandalous amount of wealth upon a few ecclesiastical rulers are regarded as exhibiting the same intolerance as members of the Establishment used to display when they hemmed Dissenters round with all kinds of vexatious political restrictions. Truly these Whigs utterly baffle our comprehension at every step. Their ignorance, or their effrontery, mounts to the region of the sublime. Toleration, then, is to be identified with unbroken silence on such subjects as enormous episcopal incomes. To allude, however gently, to the fact that these spiritual functionaries are extravagantly provided for is sheer persecution. Men that would do unto others as they would that others should do unto them must tacitly sanction any arrangement which episcopal moderation may deem conducive to its own dignity. To point the finger of attention at a bishop's wealth, albeit it is derived from national resources, is to make a martyr of him. The grim spirit of intolerance must move that man's heart who ventures to remark that an English Archbishop has a far easier life of it than a British Prime Minister, and three times the amount of pay. This is the real meaning of Lord John Russell's rebuke, if, indeed, it means anything intelligible, and is to be taken for something more than the ebullition of a splenetic temper.

Now we have a remark or two to make on his lordship's mode of putting this matter which we fear may be considered extremely uncharitable, but which, nevertheless, we believe to carry in them somewhat both of reason and of pertinence. Lord John's mock solemnity has not so far overawed our common sense that we feel ourselves under an imperative obligation to suppress them. What the new bill "for the better security of her Majesty's person and government" may do we are not sufficiently informed, as yet, to judge; but as at present, we are at liberty to speak out, we will avail ourselves of it, even at the risk of coming under the Premier's condemnation as intolerant and unchristianlike.

We hold ourselves fully entitled, then, to ask, by what right it is, except that of aristocratic superciliousness, the exclusive appropriators of a vast national fund take upon them to read lectures on toleration and consideration to those few, among the many wronged, who are honest enough to speak their minds? Taking what is called Church property at the lowest figure, it greatly exceeds the amount of the income-tax. Were it devoted to imperial purposes, instead of being set apart for the use of a sect, it is certain that we might be spared that onerous and vexatious impost. Does not Lord John Russell know this? Does he imagine that people are so hoodwinked by his clever misdescriptions of things, that they cannot see in the extravagant incomes of bishops the shine of their own money? Resources belonging to the people, lavished upon an unprofitable sham, are a tax upon the people for the maintenance of that sham. Who, then, is Lord John Russell, and whence does his family derive their wealth, that when a popular representative hazards a pertinent remark upon this subject—as, indeed, duty to his constituents bound him to do—the noble lord is to launch against him admonitions to toleration? With their hands in our very pockets—whilst they are in the act of distributing our money, and giving the lion's share to members of their own class, these men presume—aye, *presume*—to meet the mildest complaint with a pompous recommendation to us to cultivate a tolerant spirit. It is just of a piece with the rest of their conduct. They fleece us on all hands, and then rebuke us for impatience.

Again. Does Lord John Russell believe Church property to be national property? If not, why does he meddle with it? If he does, why does he seek to preclude a member of Parliament from using that liberty which he exercises himself? Why did the noble lord mention to the House of

Commons the fact, that the present Archbishop of Canterbury has *only* £15,000 a year, unless he had meant to convey his own idea that such a sum was not too high for the office? Well! If Mr. Bright agrees with nineteen-twentieths of his fellow-countrymen, in deeming it wickedly profuse for these times, has he not an equal right with the member for the City in uttering his opinion? Are ecclesiastical finances open to no remark? and what an act of Parliament has settled, may not a member of Parliament criticize? Is every representative who dissents from the Establishment to hold his peace on such topics, unless he happens to coincide in view with the Whig Premier? Or is liberty of speech to be refused to all but aristocrats?

Once more, Mr. Bright's observations were harsh only because they were true. It is a scandal, a disgrace, an infamy, that our episcopal dignitaries should leave behind them such immense accumulations of wealth, drawn from the overworked producers of this kingdom, whether the member for Manchester alludes to it, or not. Can Lord John in his conscience deny it? If he has not courage enough to grapple with the evil, he might, at least, suffer others to expose it—to lay it bare to the light of day. No supercilious and haughty admonitions of his, backed though they be by the vociferous shouts of his majority, can alter the fact—and that Christianity to which his lordship so feelingly appeals, whenever the sordid interests of his "order" are menaced, neither commands nor sanctions the toleration of a flagrant wrong.

But to come round to the point from which we started. This excessive sensitiveness of the noble lord is just one of the bubbles which, coming up from the bed of a stagnant pool, brings with it a strong savour of that with which it has been in previous contact. Lord John felt that Mr. Bright's remarks were true—too true for reply—and he betrayed, consequently, the soreness of conscious guilt. A Whig never confesses himself in the wrong—but when he is made to feel himself so, he tries to hide his confusion by an eloquent eulogium on virtue. When nettled into more than ordinary irritation, he bridles up, and in the tone of Sir Oracle, treats you to a high admonitory lecture, on good-breeding, and Christianity. Sometimes, it must be acknowledged, the effrontery succeeds—but there are some positions so eminently ludicrous that no lordly mouthing of generous sentiments can cover them. The Whig Premier is a master-hand at wrapping up insignificance, or something worse, in language of velvet and brocade—but even he fails when he enforces toleration on behalf of the "poor, persecuted Bishops."

THE BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—For nearly five months past we have been weekly recording the unceasing labours of the Executive Committee in the holding of public meetings, and the delivery of lectures in various parts of the kingdom. The same activity is still at work, and we have now to announce that last night a public meeting was held at North Walsham, which will be followed by others at East Dereham, Downham, and Lynn, this week; and at Bury St. Edmund's, Ipswich, and Norwich, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in next week. The deputation consist of J. H. Tillett, Esq., and the Secretary. Margate, Ramsgate, Deal, and Dover, will be visited by John Kingsley Esq., B.A., the Society's Lecturer, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, next week. Simultaneously with these will be public meetings in the following order: viz., at Wellingborough, Northampton, Kettering, and Harborough, attended by Messrs. Mursell, Katterns, Gordon, Robinson, and Toller. We are enabled also to announce that the annual meeting of the Council will this year be held in London, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2nd and 3rd; and that the public meeting will be held at Finsbury Chapel, on the evening of the last-named day. A large gathering may be confidently expected.

The *Church of England Journal* comments on the strangeness of an application to the Christian Knowledge Society for £1,000 towards a new episcopal church at Cupar Angus, where the attendance on a Sunday varies from seven up to thirty persons.

MR. GARDNER'S SPEECH ON THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

In our last number we gave a brief summary of the speech of the hon. member for Leicester in favour of the above bill, to which the *Times* could devote only five lines, while it gave the personal attacks upon Mr. Gardner in full, and then (when remonstrated with for its indecorous partiality) jeeringly boasted that the report was five times the length of the report in another morning paper—the *Morning Chronicle*. The *Leicester Mercury* of Saturday published a full report of the speech, and we regret that we cannot transfer it entire to our columns. The following is the most material portion of the hon. member's effective address :

I profess myself unable to agree with an observation which fell from a noble lord on another occasion—something I think to this effect:—that whereas the struggle was once for a Protestant, it is now struggle for a Christian Parliament. I believe, Sir, on the contrary, that the struggle both now and heretofore has been for a Church-of-England Parliament. No doubt when the question of Catholic Emancipation was before you, the religious animosities of a small portion of Protestant Dissenters might possibly have been enlisted to oppose that measure, and possibly the antipathies of a still smaller section of Dissenters may have been excited to oppose this bill. But notoriously, this is in the main a Church-of-England question—the opposition to it proceeds mainly from members of that Church—it is conducted upon Church-of-England principles, for I will defy it to be conducted on any other. The cry is still the same. "We will not have a parcel of Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, to legislate for our Zion, to over-haul the 'gambling transactions' of our bishops, to pass church-discipline acts, to alter the distribution of our property—perhaps to take it away." And thus, Sir, that the interest of this anomalous Ecclesiastical republic may be secured—in order that the absurd theory of the identity of Church and State (i. e. of the civil and religious community) may be maintained, we are invited to oppose ourselves to the spirit of the age, to fall back upon the principles of the past, and to expose ourselves to the ridicule and animadversion of the whole civilised world!

But then, Sir, it may be said, that I am really now going too far—that I am over-stating my argument—that positively this is a case in which the interests, not merely of the Church of England, but of our common Christianity, are concerned. Well, Sir, I am not here to impute motives, and I doubt not that many hon. gentlemen have persuaded themselves that such is the case. But if such be the case, may I not be permitted to inquire how it happens that the Dissenters, who may be supposed to have some interest in our common Christianity, do not bestir themselves in the matter? I hope it will not be said at this time of day, that a regard for our common Christianity is confined to the pale of the Church of England, and that it is only at the vacillating torch of Anglican Orthodoxy that the people of this country can read their religious duties aright. Where, then, are the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Unitarians, the Quakers, and the Roman Catholics? Why do not they rush to this House, and cover your tables with petitions against the desecration with which we threaten them? No, Sir, men return to rational, common-sense views upon these subjects, when there is nothing to be gained by an opposite course—where there is no loaves and fishes in the way, no guilty *pabulum* of religious bigotry and hypocrisy. What is the course which is taken in such matters by nations not less enlightened than ourselves, but where there is no Established Church to poison the current of their legislation? What would have been said in the French Chambers if it had been proposed to exclude Jews from them on account of religion? Those Chambers, lately dispersed for their exclusiveness and their blindness to the signs of the times—in warning, I trust, to other legislatures—would never have ventured upon such an irrational outrage as this. Or, if you object to the example of France, as a revolutionized and infidel country, what is the course of those flourishing New England colonies, where the puritanical spirit is certainly not less flagrant than it is here, and where indeed, in the early stages of their history, the fact of Church-membership was exacted as a necessary condition of holding public office? The truth is, Sir, that in a country where opinion is free, there can be no such thing as a common Christianity, so far as dogmas are concerned. You may generalize any number of sects you please under the name of Christians, but that does not make them so in their confessions to one another. The Protestant, for instance, won't admit the practical Christianity of the Roman Catholic, nor the Trinitarian the Christianity of the Unitarian. It does not therefore follow, that whichever of these sects is uppermost, is to avail itself of its power to disfranchise the others. This would be to violate that Catholic spirit of Christianity by which nations and parties may be actuated as well as individuals, and which would be quite sufficient for their guidance in their relations with each other, would they but listen to it. Nothing more is required of nations than of individuals, and that is "to do justice, and love mercy, and walk humbly with their God." Nor can I conceive of a nation offering up, in its collective capacity, a more acceptable oblation to the Most High, than a generous Bill of Enfranchisement like this, based, as it appears to me to be based, on the cardinal Christian virtues of charity and humility. I have dwelt at some length, Sir, upon this delicate branch of the subject, and upon the influence which the alliance between Church and State exercises over it, because I feel that this, as I said before, is the real difficulty, though it has been unaccountably avoided by almost every gentleman who has taken part in these debates. I recollect that a most rev. prelate, the native liberality of whose mind rises superior to the circumstances of his position, alluded to this difficulty in another place, and pointed out the absurdity of admitting Jews, or indeed any Dissenters into Parliament, so long as our constitution in Church and State remains as it is. But as he of course could not bring himself for a moment to exclude such persons merely in the interest of the Establishment, he proposed to get over the difficulty by appointing special commissioners to legislate upon Church matters, such commissioners to be members of the Church. But as I am opposed to the principle of an Established Church under any circumstances whatever, I do not think it

necessary to make any remark upon this proposal, and I only mention it to show that the same difficulty has suggested itself to a mind much more able than my own. It is also true that the hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, in the brilliant speech with which he favoured us on this subject on another occasion, alluded to the petition of a dignitary of the Church, who also being too liberal to object to the admission of Jews, prayed the House nevertheless, first to repeal the obnoxious statute of Henry VIII. Well, Sir, on this proposal I shall also be silent for a like reason. I recollect, moreover, that the right hon. gentleman to whom I have alluded, did also advert to this part of the question—reminded us that we came here to legislate for the Church as well as for the State of England—and spoke of what I think he called the "divided functions" of this House. But he endeavoured to excuse his vote, and to restore the confidence of his rev. constituents, by assuring them that members of this House, who were not at the same time members of the Church, had always shown too much good taste and good sense to interfere with the affairs of a Church to which they did not belong. He intimated, in fact, that it would be the duty of such persons, whenever the affairs of the Church came up, to avert from her their respectful eyes altogether, as the Athenians did theirs from the enchanted groves of Eumenides. Well, Sir, I do not know how far the course pursued by what is called the Dissenting interest may have justified this expectation of the right hon. gentleman. For myself, however, I take the opportunity utterly to renounce and reject it. I maintain that, as the representative of a British constituency, it is my privilege and my duty to treat every question connected with our ecclesiastical polity, with the same freedom as that which I bestow upon our civil affairs. I decline to regard the Established Church as a fundamental institution of the State, a law of the Medes and Persians superior to change. In her spiritual capacity she may be founded on a rock—God forbid that I should throw a single stone against the bulwarks of her Zion! But surely as to her temporalities, they are based upon the shifting sands of Acts of Parliament; and I should be wanting in my duty were I not to say that in my opinion such an institution is unsuited to the times in which we live, and that sooner or later you will have to give it up. I am sure that such a prediction will not appear extravagant to such a body as that which I have the honour to address, —a body of educated men, and men of the world—a body composed of Ministers of the Crown, of railway directors [laughter], of country gentlemen, manufacturers, and barristers-at-law [a laugh]. Don't tell me that you are blind to the real state of the case. At all events, I know that out of doors at least, the lamp of Nonconformity has not quite gone out, and that Englishmen have not altogether banished from their minds that principle of immortal truth, that the civil magistrate has no power or jurisdiction in matters of religious belief—a principle which I take to be fatal to the institution of an Established Church, but upon which, and which alone, I found my hearty support of this Bill.

We cannot understand, remarks the *Banner of Ulster*, why an increase of bishops should be required in England, when their reduction in Ireland has effected so considerable a saving, and has been found productive of no practical inconvenience.

HOW THE CHURCH COMPORTS HERSELF IN THE NORTH.—The Rev. John Carr, vicar of Alnham, was on Thursday indicted at the Northumberland Quarter Sessions for stealing turnips, the property of Stephen Atkinson, one of his parishioners. As he did not answer when called upon, his recognizances were escheated, and a bench warrant issued against him. It seems, that during last February, Mr. Atkinson, suspecting that his turnips were going faster away than his own consumption would warrant, put his shepherd to watch. The shepherd had not been long at his post when he described the rev. vicar helping himself to a basketful, and took him into custody. We are informed that when about to be committed, no one appearing as surety for him, E. J. Clavering, Esq., one of the justices, became bail for him. His living is worth £300 or £400 a year.—The *Durham Chronicle* is justly indignant with a Rev. John Anthony Pearson Linskill, curate of Stanhope, for his shabby and cruel conduct towards a servant-girl of the name of Hutchinson. It seems the girl, who bears a most unblemished character, was servant with Mr. Linskill, and had left him. She took all her things away with the exception of a small paper parcel, tied with a string, which was left to be called for. Into this the rev. gentleman had pried, and found a pair of old socks and a handkerchief his property. The girl was apprehended and brought before the Rev. W. N. Darnell, rector of Stanhope, and successor of Dr. Phillott, and by him committed to prison. She was tried at the Durham Quarter Sessions and acquitted amidst much applause. The stockings and handkerchief were exhibited in Court amidst much laughter, and were so shockingly bad that nobody would swear they were worth twopence. The lead-miners and other working men about Stanhope were so indignant at the conduct of this bright successor of the Apostles, that they raised £20 for the poor girl's defence.—The Rev. S. Lewin, Independent minister, Hartlepool, has been muled in damages and costs, by the magistrates of that borough, for the non-payment of church-rates. He is in daily expectation of a morning call from a gentleman of the law with a red nose and a knobby stick, who will politely, or unpolitely, as suits his humour, take charge of certain of his goods and chattels to be applied to purposes for the propagation of our "glorious religion."—From our Correspondent.

A SOLITARY BEGGAR.—It is an indisputable fact, that pauperism is scarcely known among the Americans themselves; and, during my travels of fifteen months, I saw but one beggar—not in the United States, but in the market-place of Montreal.—The Englishwoman in America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEETING AT STROUD.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.
SIR,—As the report of your Stroud correspondent, respecting the part I took in the late Chartist meeting held there, is incorrect, I ask of your known justice and liberality the insertion in the next number of your journal of the following facts.

I am not a "leading manufacturer," nor do I presume that either my opinions or my movements command attention or exert influence as such.

I went to the meeting for the purpose of entreating it to seek its objects in a Christian spirit, according to the forms of the constitution; and urged the special importance of doing so at the present juncture. While I admitted fully the right of the Chartists to ask, and by all just and peaceable means to seek their due share of political influence, I besought them to manifest due regard to the claims and feelings of other parties. I warned them against indulging unreasonable expectations, and against flatterers of every name and pretension; and cautioned them against any demonstration which could justly subject them to the imputation of assuming that to "gain and hold power" were anything like so important as the disposition and ability to use it righteously. I told the Chairman distinctly that I would not be considered as either supporting or opposing the proceedings of the evening, and that I did not nor would belong to either of the political bodies designated Whig or Tory, Liberal or Chartist. I also declined to sign the petition presented to the meeting for its acceptance.

I am happy to bear testimony to the exemplary propriety with which the proceedings of the meeting were conducted, and to acknowledge the kind and courteous reception given to myself.

The word "gentlemanly" has a meaning of indefinite import; but if polite regard to the speaker and patient and respectful attention to his address may be esteemed indications of gentlemanly qualities, they were not wanting on that occasion. In truth, Sir, the conduct of the working classes in our public assemblies usually manifests both good sense and good feeling.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH PARTRIDGE.

Stroudwater, April 8th, 1848.

STOP THE SUPPLIES.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MR. EDITOR,—With such a heading your readers will naturally revert to the unavailing effort made by the few noble in the House, two or three sessions ago, to obtain a dispassionate hearing of their views. We do not mean to excite mirth by suggesting a renewal of such tactics. The People's House would split its sides at such an effort by their friend "in need"; but were Mr. Cobden to try the people themselves with the idea, the mirth of the House might be found to be "like the crackling of thorns under a pot."

We were startled, Sir, by that man in earnest, in his exhibition of the poor man's income-tax; and since, we have been haunted with the money power of the people over their rulers—12s., 15s., 16s. in the pound of the income of the working classes at their own disposal, exacted on tea, coffee, sugar—beer, tobacco, spirits. But let us separate the sheep from the goats; before going to press, if you will make a printer's dash of the quadruple line of railway bars from this and Ludgate-hill, it will not be too strong nor too long to indicate the influence for good and evil exerted by these necessities and luxuries of the working man. Society might indeed live, and enjoy life, without either the one or the other. Not being anchorites, however, we shall not frown upon that which is, of all meals, the most grateful and cheering—tea; and admitted, with the use of sugar, to be nutritious and innocuous. Not so the articles classed as luxuries. Permit us to say in a word, for the present, that their use is pernicious, and in excess ruinous.

What then? Alcohol and tobacco—alcohol in every form—wine, spirits, malt liquors, and the licensed sale of these deadly elements yield a voluntary tax of one-third of the whole revenue of Great Britain and Ireland. Here is seventeen millions of taxation—the present charge for our entire war establishment, military and marine—wholly in the hands of the people, based upon the consumption of that which destroys our own peace and self-respect—which plants the seat of sorrow and despair on the family hearth, and "hides the universe and God from sight."

Wielding such a control over the Exchequer, we do not hesitate to say the people may, of their own accord, without let or hindrance, and unenfranchised as they are, rule the Executive, and secure their own freedom, social and political. The deficiency of a million is embarrassing to the Chancellor: ten millions short of the annual revenue in the excise would remodel our whole expenditure. Indirect taxation has been the golden mine of statesmen subject to like passions with ourselves; but a direct tax will secure a cheaper and better working government by organizing a whole army of observation. We see no reason why a man with an income of fifty pounds is not as much entitled to pay income-tax as his neighbour with five hundred a year, but perhaps on a graduated scale. To the point, however. Our whole theory of the slumbering power of the people rests in the exercise of self-denial. Nothing for nothing is the law of society—nothing without labour is the condition of life; and self-denial is just the perfection of this great conservative law of our existence, by which the world is to be brought back to God. But let us not overrate the nature of the sacrifice. In reference to the habits of society, it would be found by many to be irksome for a time. But how different in the personal experience of the abstainer! Entire abstinence is a condition of delightful freedom, bodily and mental, from a slavery that grows into a passion of the soul, when liberty would be cheaply purchased by the price of a world.

What hope for the social and political progress of the nation while we continue to pay a self-imposed tax of three hundred thousand pounds a week on tobacco and strong drink, and perhaps as much more for the cost and profit of these accursed elements. The price of the cost and profit, Sir, would go for bread and butter, beef and greens, and more tea and coffee, to satisfy the sharpened appetite of society; and the three hundred thousand weekly tax would be invested in boots and shoes for little frozen feet, cloth jackets, and corduroys,

with smart frocks for school and "claes for kirk mense." The black coat or the merino gown would never be in pawn through drink. Pass down our High-street on a Saturday evening, and your heart would fail at the street merchandise of the poor, the little stands indicating the extreme poverty of both buyer and seller. Look for a moment. Here are a few sorry haddocks, with three children crouching round, as if for heat from the flickering light, stuck into their basket to show the stock. Can that little boy be the salesman? No; alas, in a shop hard by, from which proceed the Babel sounds of drunken revelry, you may see the wretched mother of this hapless group spending the proceeds of the last sale.

This is the poor man's day of rest, our Scottish Sabbath, and the miserable population of last night is nowhere seen. "They gather themselves together, and lie down in their dens." We pass on with the crowd to the house of God, and are admitted to the spiritual feast of the Lord's Supper. O Sir, what shall we say to that cup of blessing, that cup of communion, filled with an element which is to many a cup of trembling, and to others a mingled cup of bitter recollection in dissipated hopes that lifted up their hearts to heaven?

If our spiritual rulers wanted a precedent for a change, they might consider the jealousy of the Divine Redeemer in his typical church over the purity of the symbols (in themselves pure) of his own sacrifice.

Intrinsically there is nothing morally good or bad in an element of nature; but is it discreet, is it wise, for the church in its own rites to sanction the use of that which, of all things in society, is the greatest enemy to the progress of the Gospel? I fear this may not suit your pages, but this view must not be blinked. If you allow it to appear, I close in the hope that the subject may be worth a thought from the "few radical members of the House with whom it rests to save the country," not from change, but anarchy.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
Glasgow, 1st April, 1848. JOHN HUME.

HENRY VINCENT IN THE NORTH.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Vincent has given his last five lectures on the Commonwealth on consecutive nights during last week. The large theatre was crowded, and on Friday night upwards of 1,500 paid for admission, and filled the spacious building. In each lecture, telling allusions were made to the events of the present age, and the necessity for immediate reforms in our representation strongly urged. The meetings have been glorious in every way. Hearty enthusiasm greeted every sentiment; and on Friday, at the vote of thanks, the whole house rose, and cheered lustily, after which three cheers were given in the peaceful triumph of liberty in all lands.

Mr. Vincent has been invited to address the middle classes on Monday night in the Circus, which will hold 4,000 people. He has accepted the invitation, and will speak upon the Responsibilities and Duties devolving upon the Middle Classes at this Crisis.—I hope to send a short account of this meeting in time for Wednesday's paper.

Great indignation is everywhere manifested at the conduct of Ministers in proclaiming down the Chartist procession on Monday. The middle classes are turning Radicals in all directions.

DEMORY ELECTION.—The candidates of both parties have completed their canvass, and, judging from their addresses, they are both "certain of success." A correspondent states, that the canvass of Messrs. Heyworth and Bass has been most enthusiastic, and that there is little doubt of their success. The Tories avail themselves of the Chartist movement, and alarm moderate men, and prevail upon them to vote for Bass and Freshfield. They will not succeed. Mr. Heyworth is possessed of a large fortune, is a landed proprietor, and a holder of railway stock; all these are satisfactory reasons why he would be a safe candidate in these times.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Some party in Dundee having written to the Bishop of Exeter, requesting an explanation of his lordship's alleged persecution of the Rev. James Shore, as detailed by the Rev. gentleman at public meetings in Dundee and other towns in Scotland, Dr. Phillpotts has written in reply that Mr. Shore's statements are for the most part calumnious; that a license was refused, not by the Bishop's caprice, but by the refusal of the incumbent of the parish to nominate Mr. Shore to the curacy; and that, so far from the orders of the latter being indelible, the Bishop offers to depose him gratuitously within a month if he will offer no resistance.

THE GREAT FIRM OF BIRLEY, CORRIE, AND CO. of Manchester, have stopped payment. Their operations were enormous, and their failure will stop the employment of an immense number of operatives.

At the Oxford County Court, last week, the Reverend Henry Jennings was sued for the value of furniture supplied to his son, Mr. Mapleton Jennings, who lately acquired notoriety in the Insolvent Court. The father allowed his son £400 a year; but expenses to many times that amount were annually incurred. The Judge thought a father who made such an allowance ought not to be liable for his son's extravagance, and gave judgment in his favour with costs.

ONE OF THE LARGEST SILK FACTORIES IN BOCKING. employing from 300 to 500 hands, has been closed by Messrs. Courtauld, the proprietors, who have also called in a great many of their looms. The stagnation in the trade from the suspension of continental orders has, it is stated, rendered this course necessary.

It has been discovered that coal worth £10,000 has been removed by stealth from under the town of Wigan, by one Bleasdale, who occupied a small exhausted mine.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Government has taken into its hands the Paris and Orleans Railway, reserving the rights and interests of shareholders and third parties. The excuse made for the measure is, that the workmen on the line are in so complete a state of disorganization that they threaten to mutiny and to stop the works; so that it is necessary for the Government to provide for the working of these important lines, in order that the public service may not be interrupted.

A decree relieves taxpayers from the additional 45 per cent. lately added to their burdens.

The Ministry of War has gone begging. General Cavaignac and General Changarnier are said to have each refused it, except on terms that the Provisional Government dare not accede to. The first required liberty to march 80,000 soldiers of his own choice into Paris, and *uncontrolled* liberty as to the measures he might think necessary for protecting the deliberations of the National Assembly. Generals Bédeau and Lamoricière are no more mentioned. Oudinot, Negrier, Schramm, and Préval, are said to have been offered the Ministry; but there seems a universal reluctance to take it.

The Ministry of War has been definitively given to M. Arago: no soldier of note could be found to take it.

The preparations for war are unostentatious, but extensive, in both military and naval departments. The French army of observation on the Alpine frontier is to consist of three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery and of engineers—commander General Bédeau.

The officers of the French armies have established a Republican Club in Paris, and elected General Girardin President.

The elections of Colonels to the National Guard took place on Thursday; they went generally in favour of the Republicans.

On the same day, with Lamartine's speech to the Irish deputation appeared a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to the Irish Club in Paris; informing them that their countrymen are arming for a conflict against the English Government; that Mr. O'Brien has ascertained, since his arrival in Paris, that 50,000 Frenchmen are ready to come to their assistance when they are wanted; and he recommends no one to come who is not prepared to die on the scaffold or in the field!

The *Union*, the great Catholic journal of France, spoke thus of the Irish deputation and their objects, even before their cool reception by M. de Lamartine—

The delegates of Young Ireland only represent a small portion of Irish patriots. The enterprising spirit and audacity of the partisans of revolt make them dangerous; but they have no chance of making their cause triumph, and their temerity cannot fail to lead to the complete ruin of their country. Although few in number, they will engage in a movement; but the great majority of the Irish nation, which disapproves of them, will have to submit to the disastrous consequences of their folly. The French patriots would be most sorry, whilst believing that they serve Irish nationality, only to serve a fraction, whose principles and acts are rejected by Ireland.

The planting of "trees of liberty" has been stopped by Government. The Urban Guard has interfered, filled up the holes dug, and dispersed assemblies about to go through these vain ceremonies.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the statement that M. Thiers has retired from the contest for Aix.

It is said that the Government has ordered the Chateau of Pau to be prepared for the reception of Abd-el-Kader, his family, and suite.

One of the most striking examples of the late political catastrophe is exhibited in journalism. Not only is the circulation of all the established journals enormously increased, that of *La Presse* alone having risen from 36,000 to nearly 80,000, but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence.

The *Impartial de Bruges* states that a man has been apprehended in that city, and on his apartment being searched diamonds to the value of from £4,000 to £8,000 were found. They are believed to be part of the French crown jewels.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—A new paper has been started in Paris, called "La Voix des Femmes." It is intended to advocate the rights of women to be admitted to a political and civil equality with the lords of the creation. It is admirably written—the style is pure, the sentiments are elevated, and throughout there is a spirit of Christian charity which cannot fail to produce good effects.

When we recollect what a horrible part the women played in the revolution of 1789, it is delightful to find a journal advocating the rights of women on the principles of virtue and humanity. The editor of the paper is said by some to be George Sand (the Baroness Dudevant), and by others Madame de St. Amand, the wife of one of our mayors. Be she who she may, she is entitled to the admiration of all friends of moderation and civilization. One of the articles in the number of this day is on the *Marseillaise* Hymn. The author asks upon what principle this appeal to war and massacre is sung, when there are none of the opponents against whom it was directed when first sung by the French people. She calls upon M. de Lamartine to write a song of peace suited to the times and the professions of the people; and upon Halevy or Auber to rouse their genius for the music. The substitution of a hymn of peace for this horrible *Marseillaise* would be as great a triumph for the friends of order as the glorious victory of De Lamartine of the tri-colour flag over the bloody em-

blem of the old revolution. It is evident that the Government does not wish to excite ideas of blood—for in its decree for a grant to keep up the public monuments, it includes the *Chapelle Expiatoire*, in which repose the ashes of Louis XVI. This is a fact well worthy of notice.—*Globe*.

THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT. having been invited by several departments to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, has issued an address to the electors of the different departments. He candidly admits that he was a sincere admirer of the monarchical form of Government, and concludes as follows:—

I have passed eighteen years under a monarchy in saying that I believed in the truth above all and for all. I hope to do the same under the republic. If the republic, in improving the lot of workmen, guarantees, like that of the United States, the supreme benefit to religion, property, and family, it will not have a more sincere partisan or more devoted son than I am. If, on the contrary, it follows the trace of its predecessor—if it proceeds by the way of exclusion, of suspicion, of persecution—if it does not shrink from violence and confiscation—then it may have me for adversary or victim, but never for an instrument or accomplice.

M. Ledru Rollin has issued another circular to the Government commissioners. He impresses on these proconsuls the duty, which he declares to be imperious, of promoting, by all the means in their power, the election of republican candidates, and of course of opposing all who would favour monarchy in any form, constitutional or not. He allows his commissioners to be candidates themselves, but forbids them to use in their own favour the influence with which their office invests them.

The Provisional Government has given notice to the workmen employed in the public works that, for the three days during which the elections for the National Assembly are to last, they shall have holidays, and be paid as if in full employment.

THE FRENCH "TEN-HOURS BILL."—The *Moniteur* contains a decree of the Provisional Government, inflicting a fine of from 50f. to 100f. for the first offence, and of 100f. to 200f. for the second, on any manufacturer or employer who shall require more than ten hours' effective labour daily from his operative. In case of a further violation of this decree, the master is to be sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

The *Constitutionnel* states that, according to its latest accounts from Savoy, the column of Savoyards which invaded that country from France had been beaten and driven back on the French territory.

ITALY.

King Charles Albert entered Crema on the 2nd, at the head of a division of his army. On the same day a second division reached Brescia, where it was received with open arms by the population. The Italian Tyrol had sent its adhesion to the Government of Milan. The Friuli had also joined the movement.

The Austrian garrison of the fortress of Commachio capitulated on the 30th ult., abandoning all the arms and *matériel* of war to a column of Pontifical troops, which had marched from Ravenna.

The Austrian Governor of the city of Mantua had ordered the inhabitants to quit the city in 24 hours.

The Austrian Field-Marshal De Welden published an official bulletin at Innspruck, dated the 3rd inst., in which an accurate account is given of the position of the Austrian troops in Lombardy. On the 1st of March, the chief body of Austrians which, on the 30th, occupied Desenzano on the right, and Marcuria on the left, retired behind the Mincio. Field-Marshal Radetzki intended, on the same day, to transfer his general quarters to Verona. The second corps of the army, from which Mantua, Peschiera, and Legnago had been garrisoned, was in the environs of Verona. This corps was charged to keep up the communication with the Tyrol. The total number of Radetzki's troops were reported to be 36,000, including all the reinforcements from the provinces.

Skirmishes with the Austrian advanced posts and the Sardinians had already taken place at several points, the result of which is reported to be in every instance unfavourable to the Austrians.

The enthusiasm of the populace exceeded all bounds. It was stimulated by the eloquence of the clergy, and still more by their acts. The figures of the priests in their robes, elevating their holy insignia, gave everywhere a remarkable character to the spectacle.

The Milanese are all in favour of a Republic, so are the Venetians, so are the Mantuans, and the Veronese; and I have no doubt, when the National Assembly shall be convoked, which is to be done as soon as the Austrians are completely driven out, there will be but one voice in the whole meeting. Lombardy is to take the initiative of Republicanism, and already the theatres echo to the cry. If such a thing could be brought about as a Commonwealth, composed of the Roman States, Pio Nono would be unanimously elected as the President. Therefore, I explain that when the *vivas* for the Republic outnumbered those for Pio Nono at the Careano last night, I do not mean that the Pope's popularity was diminished, but that the Republican cry was clear and decided, and that no mistake can be made in the matter.—*Times' Milan Correspondent*.

A private letter from Rome of the 30th ult. states, that the expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontifical Government. The Austrian ambassador obtained his passport, and left Rome on the 30th ult. According to a letter in the *Patria* of Florence, the Jesuits at Rome have been dispersed. The civic guard having declared that it would not be responsible for their protection, the Pope, at the advice of the minister Galetti, ordered their immediate dispersion.

MR. GARDNER'S SPEECH ON THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

In our last number we gave a brief summary of the speech of the hon. member for Leicester in favour of the above bill, to which the *Times* could devote only five lines, while it gave the personal attacks upon Mr. Gardner in full, and then (when remonstrated with for its indecorous partiality) jeeringly boasted that the report was five times the length of the report in another morning paper—the *Morning Chronicle*. The *Leicester Mercury* of Saturday published a full report of the speech, and we regret that we cannot transfer it entire to our columns. The following is the most material portion of the hon. member's effective address :

I profess myself unable to agree with an observation which fell from a noble lord on another occasion—something I think to this effect:—that whereas the struggle was once for a Protestant, it is now a struggle for a Christian Parliament. I believe, Sir, on the contrary, that the struggle both now and heretofore has been for a Church-of-England Parliament. No doubt when the question of Catholic Emancipation was before you, the religious animosities of a small portion of Protestant Dissenters might possibly have been enlisted to oppose that measure, and possibly the antipathies of a still smaller section of Dissenters may have been excited to oppose this bill. But notoriously, this is in the main a Church-of-England question—the opposition to it proceeds mainly from members of that Church—it is conducted upon Church-of-England principles, for I will defy it to be conducted on any other. The cry is still the same. "We will not have a parcel of Jews, Turks, Infidels and Heretics, to legislate for our Zion, to overhaul the 'gambling transactions' of our bishops, to pass church-discipline acts, to alter the distribution of our property—perhaps to take it away." And thus, Sir, that the interest of this ex anomalous Ecclesiastical republic may be secured—in order that the absurd theory of the identity of Church and State (*i. e.* of the civil and religious community) may be maintained, we are invited to oppose ourselves to the spirit of the age, to fall back upon the principles of the past, and to expose ourselves to the ridicule and animadversion of the whole civilized world!

But then, Sir, it may be said, that I am really now going too far—that I am over-stating my argument—that positively this is a case in which the interests, not merely of the Church of England, but of our common Christianity, are concerned. Well, Sir, I am not here to impute motives, and I doubt not that many hon. gentlemen have persuaded themselves that such is the case. But if such be the case, may I not be permitted to inquire how it happens that the Dissenters, who may be supposed to have some interest in our common Christianity, do not bestir themselves in the matter? I hope it will not be said at this time of day, that a regard for our common Christianity is confined to the pale of the Church of England, and that it is only at the vacillating torch of Anglican Orthodoxy that the people of this country can read their religious duties aright. Where, then, are the Methodists, the Independents, the Baptists, the Unitarians, the Quakers, and the Roman Catholics? Why do not they rush to this House, and cover your tables with petitions against the desecration with which we threaten them? No, Sir, men return to rational, common-sense views upon these subjects, when there is nothing to be gained by an opposite course—where there is no loaves and fishes in the way, no guilty *pabulum* of religious bigotry and hypocrisy. What is the course which is taken in such matters by nations not less enlightened than ourselves, but where there is no Established Church to poison the current of their legislation? What would have been said in the French Chambers if it had been proposed to exclude Jews from them on account of religion? Those Chambers, lately dispersed for their exclusiveness and their blindness to the signs of the times—in warning, I trust, to other legislatures—would never have ventured upon such an irrational outrage as this. Or, if you object to the example of France, as a revolutionized and infidel country, what is the course of those flourishing New England colonies, where the puritanical spirit is certainly not less flagrant than it is here, and where indeed, in the early stages of their history, the fact of Church-membership was exacted as a necessary condition of holding public office? The truth is, Sir, that in a country where opinion is free, there can be no such thing as a common Christianity, so far as dogmas are concerned. You may generalize any number of sects you please under the name of Christians, but that does not make them so in their confessions to one another. The Protestant, for instance, won't admit the practical Christianity of the Roman Catholic, nor the Trinitarian the Christianity of the Unitarian. It does not therefore follow, that whichever of these sects is uppermost, is to avail itself of its power to disfranchise the others. This would be to violate that Catholic spirit of Christianity by which nations and parties may be actuated as well as individuals, and which would be quite sufficient for their guidance in their relations with each other, would they but listen to it. Nothing more is required of nations than of individuals, and that is "to do justice, and love mercy, and walk humbly with their God." Nor can I conceive of a nation offering up, in its collective capacity, a more acceptable votation to the Most High, than a generous Bill of Enfranchisement like this, based, as it appears to me to be based, on the cardinal Christian virtues of charity and humility. I have dwelt at some length, Sir, upon this delicate branch of the subject, and upon the influence which the alliance between Church and State exercises over it, because I feel that this, as I said before, is the real difficulty, though it has been unaccountably avoided by almost every gentleman who has taken part in these debates. I recollect that a most rev. prelate, the native liberality of whose mind rises superior to the circumstances of his position, alluded to this difficulty in another place, and pointed out the absurdity of admitting Jews, or indeed any Dissenters into Parliament, so long as our constitution in Church and State remains as it is. But as he of course could not bring himself for a moment to exclude such persons merely in the interest of the Establishment, he proposed to get over the difficulty by appointing special commissioners to legislate upon Church matters, such commissioners to be members of the Church. But as I am opposed to the principle of an Established Church under any circumstances whatever, I do not think it

necessary to make any remark upon this proposal, and I only mention it to show that the same difficulty has suggested itself to a mind much more able than my own. It is also true that the hon. gentleman the member for the University of Oxford, in the brilliant speech with which he favoured us on this subject on another occasion, alluded to the petition of a dignitary of the Church, who also being too liberal to object to the admission of Jews, prayed the House nevertheless, first to repeal the obnoxious statute of Henry VIII. Well, Sir, on this proposal I shall also be silent for a like reason. I recollect, moreover, that the right hon. gentleman to whom I have alluded, did also advert to this part of the question—reminded us that we came here to legislate for the Church as well as for the State of England—and spoke of what I think he called the "divided functions" of this House. But he endeavoured to excuse his vote, and to restore the confidence of his rev. constituents, by assuring them that members of this House, who were not at the same time members of the Church, had always shown too much good taste and good sense to interfere with the affairs of a Church to which they did not belong. He intimated, in fact, that it would be the duty of such persons, whenever the affairs of the Church came up, to avert from her their respectful eyes altogether, as the Athenians did theirs from the enchanted groves of Eumenides. Well, Sir, I do not know how far the course pursued by what is called the Dissenting interest may have justified this expectation of the right hon. gentleman. For myself, however, I take the opportunity utterly to renounce and reject it. I maintain that, as the representative of a British constituency, it is my privilege and my duty to treat every question connected with our ecclesiastical polity, with the same freedom as that which I bestow upon our civil affairs. I decline to regard the Established Church as a fundamental institution of the State, a law of the Medes and Persians superior to change. In her spiritual capacity she may be founded on a rock—God forbid that I should throw a single stone against the bulwarks of her Zion! But surely as to her temporalities, they are based upon the shifting sands of Acts of Parliament; and I should be wanting in my duty were I not to say that in my opinion such an institution is unsuited to the times in which we live, and that sooner or later you will have to give it up. I am sure that such a prediction will not appear extravagant to such a body as that which I have the honour to address,—a body of educated men, and men of the world—a body composed of Ministers of the Crown, of railway directors [laughter], of country gentlemen, manufacturers, and barristers-at-law [a laugh]. Don't tell me that you are blind to the real state of the case. At all events, I know that out of doors at least, the lamp of Nonconformity has not quite gone out, and that Englishmen have not altogether banished from their minds that principle of immortal truth, that the civil magistrate has no power or jurisdiction in matters of religious belief—a principle which I take to be fatal to the institution of an Established Church, but upon which, and which alone, I found my hearty support of this Bill.

We cannot understand, remarks the *Banner of Ulster*, why an increase of bishops should be required in England, when their reduction in Ireland has effected so considerable a saving, and has been found productive of no practical inconvenience.

HOW THE CHURCH COMPORTS HERSELF IN THE NORTH.—The Rev. John Carr, vicar of Alnham, was on Thursday indicted at the Northumberland Quarter Sessions for stealing turnips, the property of Stephen Atkinson, one of his parishioners. As he did not answer when called upon, his recognizances were escheated, and a bench warrant issued against him. It seems, that during last February, Mr. Atkinson, suspecting that his turnips were going faster away than his own consumption would warrant, put his shepherd to watch. The shepherd had not been long at his post when he described the rev. vicar helping himself to a basketful, and took him into custody. We are informed that when about to be committed, no one appearing as surety for him, E. J. Clavering, Esq., one of the justices, became bail for him. His living is worth £300 or £400 a year.—The *Durham Chronicle* is justly indignant with a Rev. John Anthony Pearson Linskill, curate of Stanhope, for his shabby and cruel conduct towards a servant-girl of the name of Hutchinson. It seems the girl, who bears a most unblemished character, was servant with Mr. Linskill, and had left him. She took all her things away with the exception of a small paper parcel, tied with a string, which was left to be called for. Into this the rev. gentleman had pried, and found a pair of old socks and a handkerchief his property. The girl was apprehended and brought before the Rev. W. N. Durnell, rector of Stanhope, and successor of Dr. Phillipott, and by him committed to prison. She was tried at the Durham Quarter Sessions and acquitted amidst much applause. The stockings and handkerchief were exhibited in Court amidst much laughter, and were so shockingly bad that nobody would swear they were worth twopence. The lead-miners and other working men about Stanhope were so indignant at the conduct of this bright successor of the Apostles, that they raised £20 for the poor girl's defence.—The Rev. S. Lewin, Independent minister, Hartlepool, has been muled in damages and costs, by the magistrates of that borough, for the non-payment of church-rates. He is in daily expectation of a morning call from a gentleman of the law with a red nose and a knobby stick, who will politely, or unpolitely, as suits his humour, take charge of certain of his goods and chattels to be applied to purposes for the propagation of our "glorious religion."

—From our Correspondent.

A SOLITARY BEGGAR.—It is an indisputable fact, that pauperism is scarcely known among the Americans themselves; and, during my travels of fifteen months, I saw but one beggar—not in the United States, but in the market-place of Montreal.—The Englishwoman in America.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MEETING AT STROUD.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As the report of your Stroud correspondent respecting the part I took in the late Chartist meeting held there, is incorrect, I ask of your known justice and liberality the insertion in the next number of your journal of the following facts.

I am not a "leading manufacturer," nor do I presume that either my opinions or my movements command attention or exert influence as such.

I went to the meeting for the purpose of entreating it to seek its objects in a Christian spirit, according to the forms of the constitution; and urged the special importance of doing so at the present juncture. While I admitted fully the right of the Chartists to ask, and by all just and peaceable means to seek their due share of political influence, I besought them to manifest due regard to the claims and feelings of other parties. I warned them against indulging unreasonable expectations, and against flatterers of every name and pretension; and cautioned them against any demonstration which could justly subject them to the imputation of assuming that to "gain and hold power" were anything like so important as the disposition and ability to use it righteously. I told the Chairman distinctly that I would not be considered as either supporting or opposing the proceedings of the evening, and that I did not nor would belong to either of the political bodies designated Whig or Tory, Liberal or Chartist. I also declined to sign the petition presented to the meeting for its acceptance.

I am happy to bear testimony to the exemplary propriety with which the proceedings of the meeting were conducted, and to acknowledge the kind and courteous reception given to myself.

The word "gentlemanly" has a meaning of indefinite import; but if polite regard to the speaker and patient and respectful attention to his address may be esteemed indications of gentlemanly qualities, they were not wanting on that occasion. In truth, Sir, the conduct of the working classes in our public assemblies usually manifests both good sense and good feeling.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOSEPH PARTRIDGE.

Stroudwater, April 8th, 1848.

STOP THE SUPPLIES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

MR. EDITOR,—With such a heading your readers will naturally revert to the unavailing efforts made by the few noble in the House, two or three sessions ago, to obtain a dispassionate hearing of their views. We do not mean to excite mirth by suggesting a renewal of such tactics. The People's House would split its sides at such an effort by their friend "in need"; but were Mr. Cobden to try the people themselves with the idea, the mirth of the House might be found to be "like the crackling of thorns under a pot."

We were startled, Sir, by that man in earnest, in his exhibition of the poor man's income-tax; and since, we have been haunted with the money power of the people over their rulers—12s., 15s., 16s. in the pound of the income of the working classes at their own disposal, exacted on tea, coffee, sugar—beer, tobacco, spirits. But let us separate the sheep from the goats; before going to press, if you will make a printer's dash of the quadruple line of railway bars from this and Ludgate-hill, it will not be too strong nor too long to indicate the influence for good and evil exerted by these necessities and luxuries of the working man. Society might indeed live, and enjoy life, without either the one or the other. Not being anchorites, however, we shall not frown upon that which is, of all meals, the most grateful and cheering—tea; and admitted, with the use of sugar, to be nutritious and innocuous. Not so the articles classed as luxuries. Permit us to say in a word, for the present, that their use is pernicious, and in excess ruinous.

What then? Alcohol and tobacco—alcohol in every form—wine, spirits, malt liquors, and the licensed sale of these deadly elements yield a voluntary tax of one-third of the whole revenue of Great Britain and Ireland. Here is seventeen millions of taxation—the present charge for our entire war establishment, military and marine—wholly in the hands of the people, based upon the consumption of that which destroys our own peace and self-respect—which plants the seat of sorrow and despair on the family hearth, and "hides the universe and God from sight."

Wielding such a control over the Exchequer, we do not hesitate to say the people may, of their own accord, without let or hindrance, and unenfranchised as they are, rule the Executive, and secure their own freedom, social and political. The deficiency of millions is embarrassing to the Chancellor: ten millions short of the annual revenue in the excise would remodel our whole expenditure. Indirect taxation has been the golden mine of statesmen subject to like passions with ourselves; but a direct tax will secure a cheaper and better working government by organizing a whole army of observation. We see no reason why a man with an income of fifty pounds is not as much entitled to pay income-tax as his neighbour with five hundred a year, but perhaps on a graduated scale. To the point, however. Our whole theory of the slumbering power of the people rests in the exercise of self-denial. Nothing for nothing is the law of society—nothing without labour is the condition of life; and self-denial is just the perfection of this great conservative law of our existence, by which the world is to be brought back to God. But let us not overrate the nature of the sacrifice. In reference to the habits of society, it would be found by many to be irksome for a time. But how different in the personal experience of the abstainer! Entire abstinence is a condition of delightful freedom, bodily and mental, from a slavery that grows into a passion of the soul, when liberty would be cheaply purchased by the price of a world.

What hope for the social and political progress of the nation while we continue to pay a self-imposed tax of three hundred thousand pounds a week on tobacco and strong drink, and perhaps as much more for the cost and profit of these accursed elements. The price of the cost and profit, Sir, would go for bread and butter, beef and greens, and more tea and coffee, to satisfy the sharpened appetite of society; and the three hundred thousand weekly tax would be invested in boots and shoes for little frozen feet, cloth jackets, and corduroys,

with smart frocks for school and "claes for kirk mense." The black coat or the merino gown would never be in pawn through drink. Pass down our High-street on a Saturday evening, and your heart would fail at the street merchandise of the poor, the little stands indicating the extreme poverty of both buyer and seller. Look for a moment. Here are a few sorry haddocks, with three children crouching round, as if for heat from the flickering light, stuck into their basket to show the stock. Can that little boy be the salesman? No; alas, in a shop hard by, from which proceed the Babel sounds of drunken revelry, you may see the wretched mother of this hapless group spending the proceeds of the last sale.

This is the poor man's day of rest, our Scottish Sabbath, and the miserable population of last night is nowhere seen. "They gather themselves together, and lie down in their dens." We pass on with the crowd to the house of God, and are admitted to the spiritual feast of the Lord's Supper. O Sir, what shall we say to that cup of blessing, that cup of communion, filled with an element which is to many a cup of trembling, and to others a mingled cup of bitter recollection in dissipated hopes that lifted up their hearts to heaven?

If our spiritual rulers wanted a precedent for a change, they might consider the jealousy of the Divine Redeemer in his typical church over the purity of the symbols (in themselves pure) of his own sacrifice.

Intrinsically there is nothing morally good or bad in an element of nature; but is it discreet, is it wise, for the church in its own rites to sanction the use of that which, of all things in society, is the greatest enemy to the progress of the Gospel? I fear this may not suit your pages, but this view must not be blinked. If you allow it to appear, I close in the hope that the subject may be worth a thought from the "few radical members of the House with whom it rests to save the country," not from change, but anarchy.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Glasgow, 1st April, 1848. JOHN HUME.

HENRY VINCENT IN THE NORTH.

SHEFFIELD.—Mr. Vincent has given his last five lectures on the Commonwealth on consecutive nights during last week. The large theatre was crowded, and on Friday night upwards of 1,500 paid for admission, and filled the spacious building. In each lecture, telling allusions were made to the events of the present age, and the necessity for immediate reforms in our representation strongly urged. The meetings have been glorious in every way. Hearty enthusiasm greeted every sentiment; and on Friday, at the vote of thanks, the whole house rose, and cheered lustily, after which three cheers were given in the peaceful triumph of liberty in all lands.

Mr. Vincent has been invited to address the middle classes on Monday night in the Circus, which will hold 4,000 people. He has accepted the invitation, and will speak upon the Responsibilities and Duties devolving upon the Middle Classes at this Crisis.—I hope to send a short account of this meeting in time for Wednesday's paper.

Great indignation is everywhere manifested at the conduct of Ministers in proclaiming down the Chartist procession on Monday. The middle classes are turning Radicals in all directions.

DERBY ELECTION.—The candidates of both parties have completed their canvass, and, judging from their addresses, they are both "certain of success." A correspondent states, that the canvass of Messrs. Heyworth and Bass has been most enthusiastic, and that there is little doubt of their success. The Tories avail themselves of the Chartist movement, and alarm moderate men, and prevail upon them to vote for Bass and Freshfield. They will not succeed. Mr. Heyworth is possessed of a large fortune, is a landed proprietor, and a holder of railway stock; all these are satisfactory reasons why he would be a safe candidate in these times.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER.—Some party in Dundee having written to the Bishop of Exeter, requesting an explanation of his lordship's alleged persecution of the Rev. James Shore, as detailed by the rev. gentleman at public meetings in Dundee and other towns in Scotland, Dr. Phillpotts has written in reply that Mr. Shore's statements are for the most part calumnious; that a license was refused, not by the Bishop's caprice, but by the refusal of the incumbent of the parish to nominate Mr. Shore to the curacy; and that, so far from the orders of the latter being indelible, the Bishop offers to depose him gratuitously within a month if he will offer no resistance.

THE GREAT FIRM OF BIRLEY, CORRIE, AND CO. of Manchester, have stopped payment. Their operations were enormous, and their failure will stop the employment of an immense number of operatives.

At the Oxford County Court, last week, the Reverend Henry Jennings was sued for the value of furniture supplied to his son, Mr. Mapleton Jennings, who lately acquired notoriety in the Insolvent Court. The father allowed his son £400 a year; but expenses to many times that amount were annually incurred. The Judge thought a father who made such an allowance ought not to be liable for his son's extravagance, and gave judgment in his favour with costs.

ONE OF THE LARGEST SILK FACTORIES IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. employing from 300 to 500 hands, has been closed by Messrs. Courtauld, the proprietors, who have also called in a great many of their looms. The stagnation in the trade from the suspension of continental orders has, it is stated, rendered this course necessary.

It has been discovered that coal worth £10,000 has been removed by stealth from under the town of Wigan, by one Bleasdale, who occupied a small exhausted mine.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Government has taken into its hands the Paris and Orleans Railway, reserving the rights and interests of shareholders and third parties. The excuse made for the measure is, that the workmen on the line are in so complete a state of disorganization that they threaten to mutiny and to stop the works; so that it is necessary for the Government to provide for the working of these important lines, in order that the public service may not be interrupted.

A decree relieves taxpayers from the additional 45 per cent. lately added to their burdens.

The Ministry of War has gone begging. General Cavaignac and General Changarnier are said to have each refused it, except on terms that the Provisional Government dare not accede to. The first required liberty to march 80,000 soldiers of his own choice into Paris, and uncontrolled liberty as to the measures he might think necessary for protecting the deliberations of the National Assembly. Generals Bédeau and Lamoricière are no more mentioned. Oudinot, Negrier, Schramm, and Préal, are said to have been offered the Ministry; but there seems a universal reluctance to take it.

The Ministry of War has been definitively given to M. Arago: no soldier of note could be found to take it.

The preparations for war are unostentatious, but extensive, in both military and naval departments. The French army of observation on the Alpine frontier is to consist of three divisions of infantry, one of cavalry, and a brigade of artillery and of engineers—commander General Bédeau.

The officers of the French armies have established a Republican Club in Paris, and elected General Girardin President.

The elections of Colonels to the National Guard took place on Thursday; they went generally in favour of the Republicans.

On the same day, with Lamartine's speech to the Irish deputation appeared a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to the Irish Club in Paris; informing them that their countrymen are arming for a conflict against the English Government; that Mr. O'Brien has ascertained, since his arrival in Paris, that 50,000 Frenchmen are ready to come to their assistance when they are wanted; and he recommends no one to come who is not prepared to die on the scaffold or in the field!

The *Union*, the great Catholic journal of France, spoke thus of the Irish deputation and their objects, even before their cool reception by M. de Lamartine—

The delegates of Young Ireland only represent a small portion of Irish patriots. The enterprising spirit and audacity of the partisans of revolt make them dangerous; but they have no chance of making their cause triumph, and their temerity cannot fail to lead to the complete ruin of their country. Although few in number, they will engage in a movement; but the great majority of the Irish nation, which disapproves of them, will have to submit to the disastrous consequences of their folly. The French patriots would be most sorry, whilst believing that they serve Irish nationality, only to serve a fraction, whose principles and acts are rejected by Ireland.

The planting of "trees of liberty" has been stopped by Government. The Urban Guard has interfered, filled up the holes dug, and dispersed assemblies about to go through these vain ceremonies.

The *Constitutionnel* contradicts the statement that M. Thiers has retired from the contest for Aix.

It is said that the Government has ordered the Chateau of Pau to be prepared for the reception of Abd-el-Kader, his family, and suite.

One of the most striking examples of the late political catastrophe is exhibited in journalism. Not only is the circulation of all the established journals enormously increased, that of *La Presse* alone having risen from 36,000 to nearly 80,000, but a swarm of smaller journals have come into existence.

The *Impartial de Bruges* states that a man has been apprehended in that city, and on his apartment being searched diamonds to the value of from £4,000 to £6,000 were found. They are believed to be part of the French crown jewels.

THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN.—A new paper has been started in Paris, called "La Voix des Femmes." It is intended to advocate the rights of women to be admitted to a political and civil equality with the lords of the creation. It is admirably written—the style is pure, the sentiments are elevated, and throughout there is a spirit of Christian charity which cannot fail to produce good effects. When we recollect what a horrible part the women played in the revolution of 1789, it is delightful to find a journal advocating the rights of women on the principles of virtue and humanity. The editor of the paper is said by some to be George Sand (the Baroness Dudevant), and by others Madame de St. Amand, the wife of one of our mayors. Be she who she may, she is entitled to the admiration of all friends of moderation and civilization. One of the articles in the number of this day is on the Marseillaise Hymn. The author asks upon what principle this appeal to war and massacre is sung, when there are none of the opponents against whom it was directed when first sung by the French people. She calls upon M. de Lamartine to write a song of peace suited to the times and the professions of the people; and upon Halevy or Auber to rouse their genius for the music. The substitution of a hymn of peace for this horrible Marseillaise would be as great a triumph for the friends of order as the glorious victory of De Lamartine of the tri-colour flag over the bloody em-

blem of the old revolution. It is evident that the Government does not wish to excite ideas of blood—for in its decree for a grant to keep up the public monuments, it includes the Chapelle Expiatoire, in which repose the ashes of Louis XVI. This is a fact well worthy of notice.—*Globe*.

THE COUNT DE MONTALEMBERT. having been invited by several departments to come forward as a candidate for a seat in the National Assembly, has issued an address to the electors of the different departments. He candidly admits that he was a sincere admirer of the monarchical form of Government, and concludes as follows:—

I have passed eighteen years under a monarchy in saying that I believed in the truth above all and for all. I hope to do the same under the republic. If the republic, in improving the lot of workmen, guarantees, like that of the United States, the supreme benefit to religion, property, and family, it will not have a more sincere partisan or more devoted son than I am. If, on the contrary, it follows the trace of its predecessor—if it proceeds by the way of exclusion, of suspicion, of persecution—if it does not shrink from violence and confiscation—then it may have me for adversary or victim, but never for an instrument or accomplice.

M. Ledru Rollin has issued another circular to the Government commissioners. He impresses on these proconsuls the duty, which he declares to be imperious, of promoting, by all the means in their power, the election of republican candidates, and of course of opposing all who would favour monarchy in any form, constitutional or not. He allows his commissioners to be candidates themselves, but forbids them to use in their own favour the influence with which their office invests them.

The Provisional Government has given notice to the workmen employed in the public works that, for the three days during which the elections for the National Assembly are to last, they shall have holidays, and be paid as if in full employment.

THE FRENCH "TEN-HOURS BILL."—The *Moniteur* contains a decree of the Provisional Government, inflicting a fine of from 50f. to 100f. for the first offence, and of 100f. to 200f. for the second, on any manufacturer or employer who shall require more than ten hours' effective labour daily from his operative. In case of a further violation of this decree, the master is to be sentenced to imprisonment for six months.

The *Constitutionnel* states that, according to its latest accounts from Savoy, the column of Savoyards which invaded that country from France had been beaten and driven back on the French territory.

ITALY.

King Charles Albert entered Crema on the 2nd, at the head of a division of his army. On the same day a second division reached Brescia, where it was received with open arms by the population. The Italian Tyrol had sent its adhesion to the Government of Milan. The Frioul had also joined the movement.

The Austrian garrison of the fortress of Commachio capitulated on the 30th ult., abandoning all the arms and *matériel* of war to a column of Pontifical troops, which had marched from Ravenna.

The Austrian Governor of the city of Mantua had ordered the inhabitants to quit the city in 24 hours.

The Austrian Field-Marshal De Welden published an official bulletin at Innspruck, dated the 3rd inst., in which an accurate account is given of the position of the Austrian troops in Lombardy. On the 1st of March, the chief body of Austrians which, on the 30th, occupied Desenzano on the right, and Marcuria on the left, retired behind the Mincio. Field-Marshal Radetzki intended, on the same day, to transfer his general quarters to Verona. The second corps of the army, from which Mantua, Peschiera, and Legnago had been garrisoned, was in the environs of Verona. This corps was charged to keep up the communication with the Tyrol. The total number of Radetzki's troops were reported to be 36,000, including all the reinforcements from the provinces.

Skirmishes with the Austrian advanced posts and the Sardinians had already taken place at several points, the result of which is reported to be in every instance unfavourable to the Austrians.

The enthusiasm of the populace exceeded all bounds. It was stimulated by the eloquence of the clergy, and still more by their acts. The figures of the priests in their robes, elevating their holy insignia, gave everywhere a remarkable character to the spectacle.

The Milanese are all in favour of a Republic, so are the Venetians, so are the Mantuans, and the Veronese; and I have no doubt, when the National Assembly shall be convoked, which is to be done as soon as the Austrians are completely driven out, there will be but one voice in the whole meeting. Lombardy is to take the initiative of Republicanism, and already the theatres echo to the cry. If such a thing could be brought about as a Commonwealth, composed of the Roman States, Pio Nono would be unanimously elected as the President. Therefore, I explain that when the *votes* for the Republic outnumbered those for Pio Nono at the Careano last night, I do not mean that the Pope's popularity was diminished, but that the Republican cry was clear and decided, and that no mistake can be made in the matter.—*Times' Milan Correspondent*.

A private letter from Rome of the 30th ult. states, that the expulsion of the Jesuits had been decreed by the Pontifical Government. The Austrian ambassador obtained his passport, and left Rome on the 30th ult. According to a letter in the *Patria* of Florence, the Jesuits at Rome have been dispersed. The civic guard having declared that it would not be responsible for their protection, the Pope, at the advice of the minister Galetti, ordered their immediate dispersion.

Naples and Sicily appear to be now finally parted. The Sicilian Parliament is said to be likely to declare, under its President Ruggiero Settimo, for a Republic. The King was forced by the Neapolitans to make the most sudden concessions, in relation to the movements in Lombardy. They assembled and overawed him, notwithstanding his military preparations, into distinct promises to send troops to co-operate with the Sardinians and Milanese. On the 31st, a great agitation prevailed in Naples; that the people loudly demanded a more liberal constitution, which the King obstinately refused to grant, and that everything indicated that a sanguinary collision would shortly ensue.

The *Patria* states that Sardinia, Rome, Naples, and Tuscany, have entered into a league of defence and offence against Austria.

Parma has set free its Duke, on receiving from him a Liberal constitution, and a promise to join the Italian league against Austria.

Massa and Carrara, and Fivizzano, have been re-united to Tuscany. The Grand Duke was lately saluted at the Pergola Theatre as "King of Etruria."

AUSTRIA.

Austria has declared war against Piedmont. The declaration of war appears in the official Vienna *Gazette*, of April 2. The Piedmontese Ambassador had quitted Vienna. A courier was despatched with orders to General Radetzki to attack the Piedmontese troops, but to abandon the idea of occupying Milan. The Austrian Cabinet is inclined to treat with the Provisional Government of Lombardy. Austria is satisfied to acknowledge the independence of Lombardy on three conditions:—1. That Lombardy should undertake to accept a portion of the public debt of Austria; 2. That the commercial union established between Austria and Lombardy should remain unchanged; and 3. That Lombardy should agree to supply a contingent of troops to Austria in case of a foreign war. The Emperor has commanded the Archduke Louis, the chief of the retrograde party, to quit Vienna, and to retire to his country seat. The German national flag was hoisted, by order of the Emperor, on the Gothic tower of the church of St. Stephen.

An official note in the *Wiener Zeitung* of the 4th, announces the retirement of Count Kolowrat as President of the Provisional Government, and the appointment of Count Fiquelmont (Minister of War) in his room, *ad interim*. The Council of State is dissolved.

War has also been declared against the Pope and Tuscany, and both the Nuncio and the Tuscan Ambassador have also left Vienna. Radetzki has been ordered to keep on the defensive, pending negotiations with Lombardy.

Italy still engrosses the attention of the Viennese. The number of volunteers hitherto enrolled amounts, according to the *Wiener Zeitung*, to 3,500, the greater portion of whom were awaiting marching orders. Trade is still in a most unsatisfactory state. The National Bank has advanced 2,000,000 florins, which sum is placed at the disposal of a committee, which grants loans on the security of raw or manufactured goods, and also discount bills.

The *Zeitungshalle* of the 6th instant publishes a letter from Pesth of the 31st ult., which announces that the Archduke Stephen was proclaimed King of Hungary on the preceding day, and that the Hungarian nation would in future be independent of Austria.

PRUSSIA.

Decrees have appeared naming Camphausen, in place of the ex-Minister Arnim, to act as Royal Commissioner in the United Diet; and appointing Count Arnim to be Vice-Marshal, and the Prince of Schles-Hohen Sohne-Lich Marshal of the Diet; and also establishing the publicity of the Prussian Parliamentary debates—a limited number of orders to be issued daily, with the preference to the press.

The United Diet commenced its sittings on the 3rd inst. The public right to be present was not very emphatically asserted. Some ambassadors, among them Lord Westmoreland, and the correspondents of the German, Belgian, and English newspapers, were almost the only public who claimed to be present. The address was somewhat canvassed; and an amendment was proposed, but rejected by a great majority.

The address to the King voted by the Diet thus begins:—

Your Majesty has called us together at a moment when the German people, long repressed by divisions and want of free institutions, is raising itself in all its ancient strength to unity and freedom. The Germans of every race extend the hand of brotherhood to each other, and Prussia demands no more than to become an active member of the entire body. Freedom alone gives life and activity, and freedom is guaranteed to the whole of Germany by the Assembly of the people, which is now being developed; to Prussia it is guaranteed by the institutions your Majesty has secured it, in the basis of the new constitution; and in this, our last meeting, we are penetrated with the cheering conviction that for the future a real representation of the people will watch over the destinies of the nation.

After recapitulating the assurances of the King, the Diet proceed:—

In thankfully receiving these assurances, and recognising the fact that from the present time a constitutional monarchy, on the broadest basis, is to be the form of government in Prussia, we are convinced that we are warranted in so doing, not only by our constitutional functions, but by the will of the people.

They "honour the monarchy under which Prussia has become great, and see in the constitutional form of that system the surest protection of liberty, of public welfare, and the unity of the king-

dom." They "gladly approve the decree of his Majesty, recognising the constitution of the Duchy of Posen." They congratulate the King that "men have been summoned to the councils of the Crown who possess the confidence of the country." And, finally, "reserving for the present any declaration of opinion upon the projects of law which regard a portion of his Majesty's promises," they "remain, with the greatest respect, his Majesty's true and faithful States, for the second time assembled in United Diet."

Berlin has regained a tolerable degree of quiet; though clubs and club-oratory have become prevalent. A few breaches of press propriety have been revenged by Lynch-law breaches of press liberty. Some editors of journals, in escaping the constraint of the abolished legal censure, forgot the existence of a censure of public opinion. Those editors have been shocked and puzzled at receiving authoritative commands from student deputations to mend their manners.

Some regiments of soldiers have been re-introduced to the city. A little agitation arose for a short time, but the citizens generally are much pleased at the event; and there have been most amicable and fraternal demonstrations between them and the troops.

The Princess of Prussia has given 15,000 dollars for the widows and orphans of the victims of the Berlin revolution, and has promised to give the same sum every year.

The Germans of Posen, who are very numerous in the towns, are thrown into collision with the Polish population. The Committee of Poles appointed by the King have gone too fast or too far; and the Germans are rising in alarm in Lissa and other places, and waging war on the nobility. Count Brinsky has been attacked in his castle, and forced to fly. The rallying-word is "Long live the King of Prussia!"

The Polish deputies have resolved, after deliberation, not to separate themselves at present from the Prussian Diet, but to enter it, and register a protest in favour of nationality for Poland.

Prince Adam Czartoryski has publicly declared his determination to grant the ownership of the land cultivated by them to all the peasants living on his estates in Galicia.

Posen is in anarchy. On the 30th, and preceding nights, conflagrations illuminated the skies over wide regions. Some 30,000 men have armed with scythes, and are giving themselves military organization.

Berlin was tranquil on the 2nd April. The Berlin Ministry have addressed a memorial to the King, requesting liberty to repudiate the imputations that he desires the absolute headship of Germany. In reply, he empowers them to refute the misinterpretation of his words.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, being questioned as to Denmark, stated that a mediation by a friendly power was about to be attempted, and he did not expect war.

The projects of law submitted by the King's commissioners at the opening of the Diet were definite enough. One provided that, in the elections for the forthcoming assembly, to agree upon the Prussian Constitution, every Prussian entitled to a domicile in the country, who is twenty-four years of age, who has not been deprived of his full civic rights, and who has resided during one year in his district, shall have the right to vote as an elector, provided he does not receive poor-relief from public funds, or does not possess his own household, board, and wages, in a menial capacity. It is further provided that every Prussian entitled to a domicile who has completed his thirtieth year, and has not forfeited the possession of civic rights, or who does not receive poor relief from public means, is eligible as a deputy. Other projects related to the freedom of the press, the free administration of justice, &c.

PRUSSIAN POLAND.

THE GRAND DUCHY OF POSEN.—"I left Posen on Monday (the 3rd instant), and the territory of the duchy on the following day. Everything was proceeding then with order, and, under the existing circumstances, surprising tranquillity and absence of all violence prevailed in every part of the country. The Poles were continuing to form themselves into regiments, and preparing for war. War against Russia, fraternity and mutual assistance with Prussia, was the motto of the whole native population. There are about 30,000 Polish peasants armed with scythes, pikes, &c. Gentlemen carry muskets, pistols, sabres. Every district has its cavalry. On the other hand, the Prussian Government has drawn together about 30,000 men, of whom 12,000 (all regular army) are at Posen. The military are behaving with the utmost forbearance, and do not in the least disturb the Poles in their proceedings. The latter are being drilled under the very eyes of Prussian authorities. In the town of Posen, under the very canons of the citadel, about a thousand men muster every day to make evolutions under the immediate command of the Refugee Mieroslawski. General Willisen has been at Posen, and was expected at Berlin on the 7th inst., to make his report and to agree with the Government as to the ultimate re-organization of the duchy. The three following points have, according to a report from a very good source, been already determined upon:—1. A separate and exclusively Polish administration. 2. Every facility and encouragement given to the development of Polish nationality, national schools, university, &c. 3. An army of the duchy of Posen, composed mainly from the already existing landwehr of Posen. The chief is to be a Prussian general, but all other officers are to be exclusively Poles. All who served during the war of independence in 1831, are to be admitted to the ranks then obtained from whatever

part of Poland they come. Among the Poles I met everywhere the highest degree of enthusiasm. Union, oblivion of all former divergences of opinion, national independence, adjourning to a better season all questions about the future form of government, the social and territorial re-construction of Poland, is the universal watchword among them. The peasant and the noble, the poor and the rich, are fraternizing, and have banished all distrust from among them. There has not been a single case of violence among the Poles themselves. The rumours of the peasants burning the castles of the nobility, &c., are put in circulation by the German functionaries, and all those who have been fattening on the duchy of Posen, and been employed by Government as instruments for denationalizing it, and who now see that with the new order of things they will be obliged either to remove, or to discontinue their nefarious proceedings."—*Correspondent of the Chronicle.*

FRANKFORT.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.—The Congress of Deputies, appointed to make arrangements for convening a German Parliament, was constituted on the 31st of March. Mittermaier was chosen President. A very animated debate arose on the question, whether the Congress itself, or a committee of fifty chosen from it, should declare itself "in permanence" till the Constituent Assembly had met. M. Welcker supported a committee; M. Hecker, and a party of about thirty-six Republicans, tried, by speeches and tactics, to carry the permanence of the whole Congress. The question was at last determined in M. Welcker's view, by 368 to 143, the members voting by rising and sitting down. It was also resolved that the committee of fifty should be empowered to communicate with the German Diet, and give its advice in all matters of policy; and that, in case of urgent danger, the committee might re-assemble the present Congress.

These resolutions were also adopted:—"The elections in each state are to take place as hitherto; the Assembly reserving to itself the right of ultimate rules on the subject. All citizens, without distinction of creed, are eligible. Every German citizen may be elected deputy for a state without being a subject of the state he is to represent." The National Constitutional Assembly to meet at Frankfort.

The sittings were continued on the 1st and 2nd of April.

The Assembly has resolved to demand that the Germanic Diet, in taking into consideration the establishment of a National Constituent Assembly, should disavow any exceptional resolutions of the Diet contrary to the Federal Act, and remove any of its members who may have concurred in passing them and putting them into execution.

A committee of fifty was appointed to arrange for the National Assembly on the 1st of May.

SLESIW-HOLSTEIN.

It appears that the King of Denmark left Copenhagen on the 5th of April to put himself at the head of his army, which already amounts to 18,000 men. His Majesty was expected to have landed on Saturday at Fredericia, the most southern part in Jutland, and the nearest to Colding, where the Danish army is concentrated, which town, being on the very border of Schleswig, is forty-five miles due north of Flensburg. There appears to be the greatest enthusiasm on both sides. The volunteers for the Danish army are said to arrive in shoals; they seem determined to make a vigorous struggle. The Danish fleet is being prepared with all possible despatch, and the Government has announced its intention of making reprisals upon German and Prussian vessels, and to blockade Stettin, Dantzig, Memel, and other ports. They have seven ships already equipped.

The Prussian division of 5,000 men has passed through Hamburg into Holstein. The Hanoverians are at Stade, on the southern bank of the Elbe, and will immediately cross that river to Gluckstadt, marching thence upon Itzehoe, *en route* to Rendsburg.

A letter from Rendsburg of the 4th of April, in the *Hamburgischen Blatter*, announces the arrival of the Prussian General Bonin in that town. General Bonin is the Commander of the Prussian army in Schleswig. He was accompanied by Prince Waldemar of Augustenburg, whom some of the Hamburg papers have mistaken for the Prince Waldemar of Prussia. The first division of the regiments of Prussian Guards, destined for Holstein, arrived in Hamburg on the afternoon of the 4th, and proceeded at once to Altona.

RUSSIA.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR.—The following manifesto of the Emperor Nicholas has been published at St. Petersburg and received with the greatest enthusiasm:—

After the benefits of a long peace the West of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal powers and the whole social system.

Insurrection and anarchy, the offspring of France, soon crossed the German frontier; and have spread themselves in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the governments. This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies the Empire of Austria and the Kingdom of Prussia, and to-day in its blind fury menaces even our Russia, that Russia which God has confided to our care.

But Heaven forbid that this should be! Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they may present themselves, and without sparing our own person we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honour of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory. We are convinced that every

Russian, that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his sovereign. Our ancient warcry, "For our faith, our sovereign and our country," will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, "God is on our side, understand this ye peoples and submit, for God is on our side."

Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th (26th) of March, in the year of grace 1848, and the 23rd of our reign.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—A letter from St. Petersburg says:—"The Emperor proceeds with his armaments vigorously. Four corps of the army, composed each of three divisions of infantry, and a division of cavalry, about 40,000 men, are sent by squadrons towards Poland. The roads being very bad, the last squadron cannot arrive till the end of April. The reserve of this army, composed of fifty-four battalions, and thirty-two squadrons of cavalry, will form the second army which will occupy Lithuania, and serve to keep effective the regiments of the great army. Besides these, a corps of cavalry, a division of the guard of Podolia, and 10,000 Cossacks of the Don have received orders to march, and may by the beginning of May join the grand army. The army of the Caucasus will not be diminished, but will rest on the defensive. The Prince Paskevitch will take the command-in-chief. His headquarters will be at Warsaw, where he will adopt the most severe measures to avoid any outbreak. The German papers continue to report the concentration of a large Russian army in the Russian part of Poland. 6,000 Circassians and Bashkirs arrived, according to the *Schlesische Zeitung*, in Creustochan, on the 26th of March. The troops at Warsaw are consigned to the barracks, and ready to march at a minute's notice."

The *Gazette de Cologne* states that on the 2nd April a Russian courier arrived at Berlin, the bearer of a memorandum of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, dated the 26th March, in which the Emperor of Russia expresses his firm wish to keep himself entirely neuter on all questions of western Europe, and to do everything in his power towards the maintenance of peace. The Czar adds, that he will, notwithstanding, adopt all necessary measures for maintaining the inviolability of the Russian territory, and that if the Poles dare to cross the frontier, he will act against them without the slightest reserve. This news seems confirmed by the declaration of Prince Gortschakoff, military governor of Warsaw.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

MOSQUITO COUNTRY.—The Medway West India steamer arrived at Southampton on Wednesday morning. The only news of interest is some detail of operations which certain officers of our fleet have been conducting against the Republic of Central America, in league with our ally the King of Mosquito. It is not at all clear what objects or what rights have led to our interference; but it is certain that we have sent an expedition against Truxillo in Honduras, and afterwards up the river San Juan Nicaraguan against several Nicaraguan forts; and that we have lost officers and men in the combat, while we have killed some thirty of our opponents. The expedition seems to have been originated by Mr. Walker, the British Consul at the King of Mosquito's Court; and consisted of the Vixen steamer and the boats of the ships Daring and Alarm, under the command of Captain Loch. The only clear result is, that Mr. Walker has himself been drowned in the course of the expedition.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

We have advices from New York to the 26th ult. The Cambria carried out the first intimation of the revolution in France, the abdication of Louis Philippe, and the formation of a republic in that country. Everywhere the intelligence was received with symptoms of the most unbounded delight, joy, and satisfaction, by all parties and all classes. Public meetings of the most enthusiastic and exciting character have been held in New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, to congratulate the French on their victory. At one of the many assemblages convened for that purpose, one held at New York was rather singular for its enthusiasm, and manifested an unusual degree of zeal without discretion. A Colonel Hart proposed to collect a large sum of money for the purpose of forwarding Republicanism in Ireland. The gallant colonel said he would keep the money in America, and when the moment for action had arrived, he would send it to Ireland in the shape of brass cannon! He proposed the collection of a million of dollars!! and he was confident it would be realized!!! The report says that "dollars were here handed to the Chairman in great profusion, some giving five, others three, and so on till over one hundred were collected!"

The news also created great sensation in Washington, and the matter had been mentioned in Congress. Mr. J. D. Cummings, of Ohio, having leave to introduce a resolution in the House of Representatives, expressive of sympathy with France in her recent revolution in favour of a Republic, objections having been made, leave was not granted.

The Ten Regiments Bill had at length passed the Senate.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—Later advices from Mexico had been received at New York, from which we learn that there had been more guerilla fighting, the capture of the noted chief Jaranta, and the successful issue of every affair in which the American troops had been engaged. Two Mexican schooners had been captured loaded with cocoa and other merchandise. Their cargoes were valued at 16,000 dollars. Intelligence has been received from Yucatan of some horrible massacres.

BRITISH GUIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Demerara, February 1, 1848.

The following is the conclusion of our correspondent's letter, a portion of which was inserted a fortnight ago:—

IMMIGRATION.

We have had some famous debates lately on this subject in the Court of Policy. That I may not be suspected of exaggeration, I am going to quote from the official report. "Dr. Bonyun, the Commissioner appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, to visit and report upon the condition of the immigrants, has at length concluded his onerous and important duty. Dr. Bonyun calculates that of 15,000 Madeiran immigrants introduced into the colony, at the public expense, nearly one-half have been swept away by disease incidental to the climate." Again: "Fully one-half of the Madras Coolies imported here are squalid, lazy, livid-looking beggars, prone to vagabondism, and not at all inclined to work."

Such, we prophesied, would be the case, and for such we have been taunted, and denounced as having "carrion-crow propensities for picking at grievances;" while by many at home the missionaries who have protested against immigration have been considered "fiery spirits," and "too political."

Now we are to have African immigration; the Portuguese are unfortunately half dead; the rest are dying at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum: the Coolies, too, singularly enough, are dying everywhere, on the dams, and in the public roads, and in the hospital, at the rate of nearly 40 per cent.: and therefore our legislators talk thus (I quote from the *Royal Gazette* of Jan. 20):—"We must have unlimited access to all parts of Africa, or to no parts at all. I know that that is not the opinion of her Majesty's Government; but it is my opinion, and I say immigration to this colony will be a total failure unless that is allowed us."—(Hon. James Stuart.) Referring to the instructions sent out by her Majesty's Government to provide hospitals and medical attendance for future immigrants, the Hon. Mr. White said, "I am against this measure; it is simply one of pains and penalties against the proprietary body. It directly casts a stigma on them, by denying them the common principle of humanity." The Hon. Mr. Rose said, "This bill is one of the greatest inflictions on British Guiana that has been passed for the last 40 years. It is worse than the act of emancipation." (Ay, there's the rub—that is the sore place—they cannot, will not, forget or forgive that aforesaid "act of emancipation," albeit the 20 millions have kept them floating until now.) "If we are to have immigrants from Africa, they must be indentured to us for three years; less than three years will not do. If this is not sanctioned, let immigration cease altogether. If they refuse to work, there must be a penalty or imprisonment with hard labour."—(Hon. James Stuart.) With all this, and much more, the Governor falls in easily, and says, "I think the measure would be very serviceable to the labourer himself; as it would be a means of preventing him from wandering about, and bringing himself to starvation!"

I will not quote more—it is all in the same strain. I have the papers, and hope to make use of them hereafter; but the Anti-slavery Society must keep its eyes open, and watch with jealous vigilance the present measures of our Demerara Legislature. The angry ghosts of thousands of victims sacrificed to the cupidity of our legislators, and to their unrelenting hate of the black people so long enslaved by them, and whom therefore they can never forgive, are insufficient to deter our plantocracy from any measure, no matter how unjust its principle, or iniquitous its details.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Since the departure of the last mail a frightful accident has occurred upon the railroad. The rails cross the road at several places, and of course here where life is so cheap, there are no guards or means of preventing any body walking across or driving across at the very time the train is passing. On Monday, the 24th of January, a party of gentlemen resolved to take a trip on the railway as far as it was opened. On returning to town a cow walked over the line, there being nothing to prevent a thousand cows walking over the line at any hour of the day; the engine at once came in contact with the cow, the carriages were thrown off the rail, and two gentlemen, a Mr. Wishart and a Mr. M'Claverty, were either thrown out or jumped out of the carriage, and were killed. Mr. Wishart lingered two or three hours, during which one of his legs was amputated; but his extreme agonies, he having lain under the wheels of the tender some eight or ten minutes, were terminated by a speedy death. He was a member of the College of Electors, and appears to have been universally respected.

The other individual was killed on the spot. The verdict of the jury was—

That Alexander Wishart came to his death on 24th January by jumping or falling off a truck driven by an engine belonging to the Railway Company, and from one of the wheels of the tender going over and breaking both his thighs; and that Joseph M'Claverty came to his death at the same time, by jumping off one of the trucks driven by the same engine, and receiving thereby a severe internal injury; all which were occasioned by the train in its approach to the terminus, coming into contact with a cow, which was carelessly allowed to stray on the line of the railway, owing to the Railway Company not having taken

proper precautions to prevent persons or cattle from crossing while the engine was passing.

This is a sad commencement to this promising enterprise, which can scarcely fail to depreciate the price of shares at home; and very properly too, for if the company do not take more care, the passenger traffic will be very small—people will prefer taking to their feet or their horses and gigs, rather than run the risk of meeting incautious cows on every mile of the line.

I must, indeed, finish this long letter. We have no January packet in yet; this is February, and the magazines and freight shipped in the December packet have been left behind somewhere. The Bermuda route is spoiling all; and loud and deep are the complaints, well-founded too, of merchants and others whose hands are tied up through this delay, so cruel under the existing circumstances of the money market, in the receipt of their usual advices from home. W. G. B.

CANADA.

(From a Correspondent.)

Montreal, March 17, 1848.

The third Parliament of United Canada has been in session for nearly a month, but without effecting anything of much consequence, except ridding the country of the wretched administration which was forced upon us by Lord Metcalfe. A new Ministry has been formed, which is well worthy of the confidence of the people, for they are men of unquestionable ability and integrity. With one or two exceptions, they are not liable to be taken for political adventurers, but are allowed even by their opponents to be honest and practical men. Their Parliamentary majority is upwards of thirty, in a House of eighty-four members. As they are so strong in supporters, and stand so high in reputation, the country has just ground to expect they will carry many thorough measures of reform and progress. This just expectation will not be disappointed, though at present nothing is to be attempted, as the change of Government makes it expedient to prorogue the legislature in a few days, till the close of summer, when the Ministers will be prepared to bring forward various important laws. It is expected they will introduce a new and cheap post-office system, though we may not have the *penny* rate just yet; and they are pledged to wrest the Provincial University at Toronto from the sectarian control of the Church of England party, most of whom think they have "a right divine" to lord it over the people here even as they do in England.

There is a strong leaven of State-churchism in this land; not perhaps in a disposition to allow domination to one sect, but in a readiness to subsidize all the larger denominations. The Prelatists now encourage this spirit, as they cannot hope for exclusive ascendancy under the new régime, while they make sure of the "lion's share" in any spoils that others may get. Already four sects are known to be seeking Government patronage—the Romanists, the Anglicans, the Presbyterians of the old Kirk (the Free too are justly suspected), and the English Conference Methodists. The leaders of these parties are certainly in favour of receiving supplies from the State, but the mass of the people has not yet been leavened with corrupt principle, as we may gather from the glorious triumphs won at the late general election, when the leaders of the above sects sided with the late Ministry, which was to have divided among them the munificent endowment of the Toronto university. That was a triumph of the people over the sects—of the Liberal laity over selfish and corrupt hierarchies. It is to be hoped that the accession of the new men to power will tend to foster this popular independence, and check priestly love of power and of filthy lucre. The head of the new Cabinet, the Hon. R. Baldwin, though a strict Episcopalian, is an avowed enemy of State-churchism, as are also several of his colleagues; whilst others may perhaps be willing to subsidize all the sects, after the policy of your present philosophic Liberals in England. One may easily see a danger threatening us from that quarter. Hence some of our earnest voluntaries are agitating the propriety of forming a sort of Anti-state-church League for Canada.

As illustrations of the leaven above mentioned, I may state two facts that have recently come under my notice.

The royal mandamus, calling gentlemen into the Legislative Council (our House of Lords), instructs them to give their council and aid in conducting the affairs of the Province of Canada "and of the Church thereof." The right of entry behind the Speaker's chair is granted to certain civil and military officers, and bishops. Very likely these things are according to "British practice;" but the existence of a dominant and prelatist Church is not recognised by the people of Canada, and never will be.

B. D.

CANADA.—The Reform party is growing rapidly throughout the provinces. Under the new tariff grain and flour were to be admitted into that country free for exportation. The Legislative Assembly, on the 16th ult., agreed to the formation of a Select Committee on intemperance. This committee has also been instructed to inquire whether drunkenness should not be made punishable, on indictment, as a crime.

THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

OUTGOING TENANTS (IRELAND) BILL.

On Wednesday, in the House of Commons, the adjourned discussion on the second reading of Mr. S. Crawford's Outgoing Tenants Bill proceeded for a considerable time.

The second reading was opposed by a weighty legal speech from Mr. NAPIER. His chief objections to it were, that, under the semblance of dealing with the compensation for improvements, the bill really established was what was called "fixity of tenure;" and that it assumed all Irish landlords to be bad, and Irish tenants to be virtuous. Sir G. GREY also opposed the bill. He thought the true remedy for the agrarian evils of Ireland was to be found rather in mutual agreement between landlords and tenants than in acts of Parliament; and considered it would be hazardous to sanction the principle on which it was founded—that simple "occupation," independently of improvement, gave a right to compensation. Major BLOCKALL stated that he had to bring far more ejectments in respect to his property in the North, where tenant-right existed, than in respect to his property in Limerick, where there was no such right. Sir JOHN WALSH also opposed the bill.

Lord CASTLERAGH thought it fair that this bill should go to a committee as well as the Government bill. The second reading was further supported by Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Mr. FAGAN, Colonel RAWDON, and Mr. SOULLY. Mr. POULETT SCROGGS thought that if the matter were not soon settled by Parliament, the people would settle it themselves in a very summary and disagreeable manner.

On a division, there appeared 145 to 22 against the reading. The bill therefore is lost.

FROST, JONES, AND WILLIAMS.

On Thursday, Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR presented a petition purporting to come from forty-nine delegates to the Convention now sitting in London, representing five millions of people, praying for the restoration of the convicts Frost, Williams, and Jones. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL doubted the propriety of receiving a petition from a body calling itself "the National Convention," and desired time to investigate precedents on the subject. The petition was withdrawn for the present.

Later in the evening, Mr. O'CONNOR moved an humble address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to extend her Royal pardon to John Frost, Zephaniah Williams, and William Jones, and all other political offenders. The principal reasons by which he supported this motion were, that informalities occurred at the trial; that the Judges were divided on the subject of an objection taken; that the object of the Newport meeting was not to subvert the Government, but to obtain better treatment for Vincent, then lying in gaol; that the prisoners had at all events been sufficiently punished, and had behaved well in their banishment; and that their release would be a very acceptable concession to popular wishes. Mr. O'CONNOR thought he could prove that the disturbance in Wales had been brought about by an emissary of Government; and an opinion prevails that Mr. Frost's intention to oppose Lord John Russell at Stroud was the reason why Frost was assailed by all the terrors of the law [laughter]. Mr. O'CONNOR deprecated laughter, and trusted that the House would join in the appeal for mercy.

Sir GEORGE GREY recapitulated a few facts to show that the crime of the convicts was not of a venial character. It was attended by circumstances of atrocity and consequences fatal to many. Whatever the intention of the insurgents, their acts so far partook of high treason that at the trial they claimed the privileges of prisoners charged with that class of crimes. An objection was taken, that a certain list of witnesses had not been delivered in time: the Judges were divided as to the validity of that objection, in the proportion of 9 to 6: even had the objection been valid, it would only have caused a postponement of the trial: the Judges were unanimous as to the validity of that conviction. The other prisoners were treated with the utmost leniency, but it was necessary to make an example of the leaders. Under those circumstances, Sir George Grey felt bound to oppose the motion.

The motion was also opposed by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN; and by Sir DAVID DUNDAS, in stronger language than the other Ministers had used. Col. THOMSON thought the motion *mistimed*, but advised a clement course. The motion was supported, on the ground that the men had been sufficiently punished, by Mr. AGLIONBY, Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD, Dr. BOWRING, and Mr. GARDNER; on the ground that the conviction was illegal, by Mr. HUME and Mr. WAKLEY. Mr. Wakley contrasted the rigorous treatment of the prisoners with the reception to traitors in the shape of Kings, who tried to destroy the liberties of the people—the royal miscreants—[oh, oh!]—royal *ruffians*, if members liked that word better—coming from foreign countries to this land, receiving the sympathies of the first people here, and received as visitors at the Queen's Palace.

On a division, the motion was negatived, by 91 to 23.

THE LATE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

On Thursday, Mr. GEORGE THOMPSON moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the conduct of the Court of Directors of the East India Company and of the Government of India towards the late Rajah of Sattara. Mr. Thompson renewed the usual statements on the subject, with additional evidence. He promised that General Lodwick, one of the persons engaged in the affair, would depose how he had been instructed by Sir Robert Grant to employ two

native soldiers for the purpose of entrapping the Rajah into statements which should back up an erroneous despatch that had been hastily sent to the Court of Directors, affirming his guilt; and how Colonel Ovans had suppressed the evidence of a man who had disclosed a similar conspiracy against the Rajah. Mr. Thompson undertook to prove, from official and authentic evidence, that Colonel Ovans had systematically suppressed evidence, intercepted the Rajah's correspondence, and extorted false documents against the Rajah. Sir James Carnac had been forced into hostility against the Rajah by a threat from a member of the Council of Bombay, that if he persevered in the opposite course matters should be disclosed detrimental to his character as a public man.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE—"God bless my soul!"

Mr. THOMPSON—"To that exclamation of the right honourable baronet I say Amen!" Mr. Thompson urged the House, in the name of justice, to grant inquiry—as rigorous as they pleased.

Mr. CORNEWALL LEWIS opposed the motion; mainly on the ground that charges so atrocious, against men like Sir Robert Grant—so spotless and unimpeachable—were incredible; that General Lodwick's evidence was the result of disappointment; and that the whole affair was a *res judicata*.

The motion was supported by Mr. CHISHOLM ANSTEE; opposed by Sir J. W. HOGG, who said that the charges had been repudiated again and again. Mr. THOMPSON—"But never answered." Sir J. W. HOGG—"At all events they have been repudiated, both at home and abroad."

Debate adjourned.

THE CHARTISTS.

On Thursday, Sir JOHN WALSH asked whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the meeting called for Monday next, and had prepared such measures as might be necessary to secure the deliberations of Parliament from being overawed.

Sir G. GREY answered this appeal by a formal statement.—He held in his hand a notice published on Wednesday, and signed by three persons, one of them "Secretary"—apparently of the Chartist Association—announcing that a Convention of forty-nine "delegates" would assemble to superintend the presentation of a petition, and to devise such measures as might be necessary to secure the enactment of the People's Charter; "the men of London" were invited to take part in a great demonstration at Kennington Common, on Monday, the 10th instant, and to accompany the petition in procession to the door of the House. Other information had reached Government. Ministers had directed a notice to be issued, which would be published in half an hour throughout the streets of London and circulated over the country, pointing out that by the statute and common law of these realms this intended procession is illegal; warning all loyal and peaceable subjects of her Majesty to abstain from taking part in such procession; and calling upon them to give their best assistance to the constituted authorities in maintaining order, preventing disturbance, and preserving peace [much cheering].

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR remarked that this would certainly be "taking the people by surprise." He cited precedents for the procession. In 1831, 150,000 men marched down and deposited their petition for Reform; in 1837, 100,000 marched to present the petition for the Dorchester labourers; and lately a large body of sailors presented a petition. Mr. O'CONNOR pledged his honour that there was no ulterior object in the meeting of Monday—no intention to break the peace or overawe the Legislature: he would not lend himself to any demonstration calculated to do so.

Sir G. GREY observed, that as to taking the people by surprise, Government had entered into deliberation upon the subject immediately after receiving notice of the meeting. He gave Mr. O'CONNOR full credit for being the last man to encourage any person to join in violating the law of the land.

Mr. HUME thought it might be "dangerous to interfere" with the procession; and he thought that any meeting, however numerous—say a million—was not illegal, so long as the people were quiet.

On Friday the subject was renewed, and gave rise to a long, animated, and excited conversation.

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND asked Mr. O'CONNOR what course he intended to pursue on Monday next? Mr. F. O'CONNOR replied, that he had fixed on the next Supply night for drawing attention to the Chartist petition, supposing Monday to be a Supply night; but finding it was not, he now asked Government for that night. Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the state of public business, and other reasons to which he need not more particularly allude, would prevent his giving up Monday evening; but Mr. O'CONNOR might bring forward his motion on Friday. Mr. O'CONNOR offered his best thanks for the courtesy.

Mr. BRIGHT asked whether the meeting on Monday was to be prohibited, as well as the procession. Sir G. GREY said, that the legality of public meetings depends on circumstances. A meeting accompanied by circumstances calculated to inspire terror in the loyal and peaceable is against the common law. A procession to present a petition to Parliament, with excessive numbers, is forbidden by a statute of Charles the Second's reign; a meeting to organize that procession would be identified with it, and would form part of it. Lord Mansfield has decided that the statute of Charles II. had not been repealed by the Bill of Rights; Blackstone recognises its continued force; and Sir T. Powell, a judge dismissed for his Liberal opinions, draws a marked distinction between mere petitioning and petitioning accompanied by tumultuous assemblages.

In reply to Mr. O'CONNOR and Sir R. INGLIS, Sir GEORGE GREY stated, that three persons, who described themselves as a delegation from the National

Convention, had been received at the Home Office yesterday, by the Under-Secretary, in the presence of the Attorney-General and Mr. Hall the Magistrate; but they had not been received as a delegation from the "National Convention." They had written a letter to Sir George, assuring him that they disavowed any attempt to create disturbance.

A brisk controversy was raised by Mr. WAKLEY—who moved, as a pretext for speaking, "that the House do now adjourn"—on the expediency of stopping the meeting and procession. Mr. WAKLEY, Mr. O'CONNOR, and Mr. HUME, objected to interference; Mr. O'CONNOR twitting Ministers with having, in the Reform Bill agitation, taught the lesson that he was now copying.

The Chartist procession of 1843 having been mentioned, Sir JAMES GRAHAM showed that it differed in two respects from that now contemplated—the petition came from a private house, and the procession was not announced beforehand.

Alderman THOMPSON contrasted Mr. O'CONNOR's mild language in that House with reports of a speech by Mr. O'CONNOR in Cripplegate, at a meeting of "the Irish Confederate and Democratic Society," in which he was made to hold up the Americans as an example, of "shaking off the yoke;" said that "moral force was sufficient to put down physical force;" proposed to imitate the French in "doing away with all titles" and "putting down royalty." Mr. O'CONNOR repudiated those expressions; he had been misrepresented; he had always been an anti-republican.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, taking Mr. O'CONNOR at his word as a peacemaker, suggested that he should dissuade those with whom he was associated from a proceeding so pregnant with alarm as the approach of numbers to the House of Commons. Let him tell them that their petition would be respectfully received by the House of Commons, and that every fair opportunity would be given for the deliberate discussion of what is termed "the People's Charter." Let him advise them to proceed cautiously and properly, and not by illegal means endeavour to terrify and overawe the deliberations of Parliament.

Mr. HORSMAN, Sir DE LACY EVANS, and Sir ROBERT PEARL, stoutly supported Government. Sir Robert insisted that the precedents which had been cited altogether differed from the present case:—

I have no hesitation in saying that, whatever may be the precedent of 1843, considering the events that are taking place in foreign countries, and considering the excited state of the public mind at home, where a procession of this kind has been publicly announced, the persons composing which may be accidentally excited to disturbances of which it is impossible to foresee the consequences, I think the Government were fully justified in issuing the notice; and I think that considerations of humanity, as well as of law, imposed upon them the duty of taking precautions against consequences we must all shudder at contemplating; and if the Government had not taken these precautions, and such consequences had followed, those who condemn and denounce them now would have denounced them with ten times more vehemence, and with much more justice.

The motion of adjournment was of course withdrawn.

TREASON AND SEDITION BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Sir GEORGE GREY introduced a bill, of which he had given notice on the previous evening, "For the better security of the Crown and Government of the United Kingdom":—

He had not the most remote thought of proposing anything that should interfere with the undoubted right of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen, to make known their wishes to Parliament, and to petition for the redress of grievances, real or supposed. It is owing to the free exercise of that right that England holds her present position, erect and unbent beneath the storm that has swept the Continent of Europe. But the limits of that right have been transgressed, and the law is not altogether sufficient.

In Ireland, the Lord-Lieutenant hoped that the publications in the *Nation* and *United Irishman* newspapers would be regarded by the great body of the people as the ravings of a disordered imagination; but sedition continued to advance with rapid strides, until it endangered every established institution. The Lord-Lieutenant had commenced the only sort of prosecution that he could direct against the offending parties. Their offence might be such as to bring them under the penalties of high treason; but that, technically, is a doubtful point. As to the treasonable *tendency* of their proceedings there is no doubt. Sir George cited passages in the two papers, and extracts from the speeches of Mr. Mitchel, Mr. Reilly, and Mr. Duffy—avowing the intention to raise the people, to overthrow the Government, to organize a National Guard, to obtain their object through every street in Dublin might be a barricade, and every pavement carpeted with blood; they avowed that the Chartists would assemble in London next week and have London in their hands, and that the Paris clubs would send over 50,000 valued citizens to support the Irish nation in a struggle. This was the advice given openly and unblushingly by men possessing some influence with the masses. On the other hand, a large portion of the Irish people continue to show their loyalty: the signatures to the declaration in support of the Lord-Lieutenant have swollen to 280,000. But in support of those loyal subjects Government is bound to ask such a reinforcement of the law as shall make it effectual to put down treason and sedition.

The law in England and Ireland is not the same on the subject. The general law respecting treason is founded on the 25th Edward III. c. 2. That law was extended to Ireland by an act of Henry VII.; according to which, compassing or imagining the death of the Sovereign, levying war against the Sovereign, or aiding his enemies, subjected the offender to the penalties of high treason. An important alteration of the law was made by the 36th George III., a *temporary* act. By that act, if any person whatsoever should imagine, devise, or intend "to levy war against the King, his heirs and successors, within this realm, in order by force or

constraint to compel him or them to change their measures or counsels, or in order to put any force or constraint upon, or to intimidate or overawe either House or both Houses of Parliament, or to move or stir any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other of the King's dominions or countries, and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, should express, utter, or declare, by publishing any printing or writing, or by any overt act or deed, legally convicted thereof, on the oaths of two credible witnesses, in due course of law, should be deemed and adjudged traitors, and suffer the pains of death, and also forfeiture, as in the case of high treason." That clause of the act was rendered permanent by the 57th George III. Under that law, if any person in England went to France to solicit aid for subverting the institutions of the country, he would be made amenable to the penalties of high treason. Although this last act was passed subsequently to the Union, great doubt exists whether it extends to Ireland. The exemption has been of no benefit to Ireland, for the want of it has, from time to time, rendered necessary measures of a more stringent kind.

The law applicable to anything short of high treason is the law of sedition. Sedition is a bailable offence; and a party who is released on bail, if he chooses to risk the consequences, is at liberty to repeat the offence. It is proposed to extend the 57th George III. to Ireland; at the same time mitigating some of its provisions. Its stringency respecting offences against the life and freedom of the Sovereign would not be relaxed; the minor offences would be declared felony, and subjected to punishment of transportation.

In mitigating some severities of the law, it was necessary to see that no loophole was left by which gentlemen who are themselves learned in the law may escape; avoiding the penalty of an ignominious death, now due for high treason, because they may have the prudence, from the desire for the preservation of their lives, to abstain from publishing their speeches themselves, which nevertheless are daily reported and published in the newspapers. He therefore proposed to add words to bring within the provisions of the bill all persons who should compass and promote the prosecution of such designs by "open and advised speaking." These are terms well understood in the courts.

Sir George did not say that this bill was the only provision that might be necessary in the present state of affairs. There might be other regulations necessary to be proposed to the House; but they would partake more of the character of police regulations, to meet any disposition to follow the advice that has been given "to arm for the coming conflict."

The bill was opposed by several Irish members, as a needless act of coercion, since the necessity for coercion would be entirely superseded if the crying grievances of that country were redressed. It was thus opposed by Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL, Mr. R. M. FOX, Mr. GRATTAN, and Mr. REYNOLDS. It was supported, as a needful protection to the loyal Irish, by Mr. MORGAN JOHN O'CONNELL and Mr. GROGAN.

The bill was opposed, as an invasion of the right of public speaking, by Mr. HUME and Mr. FRANCIS O'CONNOR; and Lord DUDLEY STUART expressed strong dislike to its provisions in that respect, although he would vote for the first reading.

Mr. HUME having applied the term "gagging act" to this provision, Lord JOHN RUSSELL pointed out a distinction. The new words introduced did not refer to the cases of all persons who, by open and advised speaking, might utter seditious language; but they provided, that if any person should intend to depose her Majesty the Queen, or to levy war against the Queen, or to intimidate or overawe the Parliament, or to move any foreigner or stranger with force to invade the United Kingdom, or should express, utter, or declare such intent, by publishing in printing or in writing, or by open and advised speaking, the person so offending should be liable to a certain punishment. Mr. Hume would see that these words, "open and advised speaking," had no reference to the ordinary discussion of public questions.

Mr. W. J. FOX pointed out the inevitable looseness in the expressions of uneducated speakers, and the danger to be apprehended from the malignant misrepresentations of oppressively inclined persons. Lord JOHN RUSSELL justified the specific clauses aimed to suppress direct incitement to levy war against the sovereign, and called upon Mr. FOX to suspend his judgment till he should see the bill.

The House divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 283; against it, 24; majority for the bill, 259.

Sir GEORGE GREY stated that he should move the second reading of the bill on Monday, and the committee on the same evening [great cheering].

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Crown and Government Security Bill on Monday.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN rose, but not, as he said, for the purpose of opposing this bill on personal grounds. He was not to be put down by the proceedings which Lord J. Russell had directed against him; nor would the Government extinguish national feeling in Ireland by wholesale prosecutions. He had in his absence been called a traitor. [The cheers of the House intimated an opinion that the designation was not altogether an unfit one.] He was there to avow what he had spoken and done. He professed his loyalty to the Queen, but not to the Government, or to the Imperial Parliament; on the contrary, he would do all in his power to overthrow the one and to dissever the other. He then referred to his mission to Paris, and by so doing again roused indignant shouts of disapprobation from all sides of the House. He also attempted to vindicate the conduct of his political associates, and read a resolution from the records of the last meeting of the Irish Confederation, to show that their designs had never been kept secret—that they were not seeking social disorder and a violent separation from Great Britain—but that their only desire was to obtain a repeal of the Union, if possible, without civil war. They had also recommended their countrymen to send 200

delegates to Dublin to form a national council; and they had done this because there was, at present, no exponent of the feelings of the Irish nation. The Irish members did not represent the Irish nation; and he recommended Lord J. Russell, amid shouts of laughter, to enter into negotiation with that council as soon as it should be formed. He was quite prepared for the insulting sneers which that advice had called forth; but he felt quite convinced that he should be ultimately successful in the efforts which he and his friends were then making for the repeal of the Union. The only thing which could defeat the object which he and his associates had in view was precipitation; and he now warned the people of Ireland, that if any of them lent themselves to the plans of Government, they would have their emancipation indefinitely postponed. He then proceeded to contend that, without packed juries, the Government would never be able to get a verdict against him—that the Irish aristocracy had no influence in Ireland—that the Orangemen were exceedingly discontented—and that no reliance was to be placed in either the police force or in the army of Ireland. The object of his argument was to show that any collision between the Government of Great Britain and the people of Ireland must be uncertain—that it might be disastrous—that if England failed, it would stand alone—and that its position would be very precarious, with the independent republic of France on one side of it, and another independent republic on the other. He therefore called upon the Government, before it was too late, to grant to his countrymen those national privileges which, by every right, human and divine, they were entitled to claim. When the noble lord told him that he was a traitor to the Crown, he repelled the charge, and retorted it on the head of him who made it. If his lordship should attempt to crush all the rights of the democracy in England, and if he should persist in refusing to Ireland its just demand for self-government, and if he were determined to play the part of Guizot in crushing public liberty, his lordship and his colleagues would be traitors to both countries. The hon. member then sat down amid loud hootings, such as have seldom greeted any member of Parliament during the last thirty years.

Sir G. GREY rose amid the most vociferous cheering, and observed that, after the long absence of Mr. S. O'Brien, he had entertained some hope, albeit it was a faint one, that he would disavow, with that indignation which a loyal subject ought to feel, the imputation cast upon his loyalty, and that he would, with that servile eloquence which characterised his harangues elsewhere, though not in that House, have disclaimed those sentiments which had been imputed to him, if from no better feeling, at least from a regard to that oath of allegiance which he had repeatedly taken to the Sovereign of England. What, then, was his pain and regret when he found Mr. S. O'Brien professing with lip-service allegiance to his Sovereign, and yet glorying in the imputations which had been cast upon him, and charging the Premier himself with high treason? He had never called Mr. S. O'Brien a traitor in his absence. For that absence he (Sir G. Grey) was not responsible, and the cause of that absence Mr. S. O'Brien could best explain. He had not, he repeated, called Mr. O'Brien a traitor; but he had read to the House the message which that gentleman had sent from Paris to Mr. Duffy, respecting France being able and willing to send 50,000 of her bravest citizens to fight for the emancipation of Ireland. He asked Mr. S. O'Brien distinctly whether he was prepared or not to disavow that message? The House had drawn its inference from it, and what that inference was Mr. S. O'Brien might read in the cheers with which the House was ringing. He denied the right of Mr. S. O'Brien to represent himself as the exponent of loyalty in Ireland, and, in reply to his extravagant assertions, insisted that a large proportion of the inhabitants of Ireland, of all creeds and of all classes, were unalienably attached to the Crown of England, and he was sure that they would all indignantly deny the right of Mr. S. O'Brien to expound their feelings. Mr. S. O'Brien had declared that the Chartist were with him to a man. He (Sir G. Grey) utterly disbelieved it. Mr. S. O'Brien had also declared himself the friend of his country, whose sympathies were with him. He believed that in that point, Mr. S. O'Brien would find himself miserably disappointed, and that there is a spirit in England and in Ireland which would rise up indignantly against that declaration. He denied that the Government was influenced by any feeling of defiance towards Ireland. The Government wished to see Ireland rich, happy, prosperous, and in full enjoyment of constitutional independence. He rejoiced to think that, in opposing the mischievous designs of Mr. S. O'Brien and his associates, the Government was doing its best to unite all honest men in the search of the true and lasting interests of the people of Ireland. Sir G. Grey then sat down amidst the loudest cheers.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR observed that he, too, had taken the oath of allegiance to her Majesty, and his recollection of that oath led him to defend her Majesty's throne against the machinations of her Majesty's Government. He then repeated the arguments which he had used on a former occasion against this bill, abused the Government in good set terms, and concluded by moving the second reading of this bill that day six months.

Mr. G. THOMPSON expressed his heartfelt gratification that the proceedings out of doors to-day had been characterised by peace and order ["Hear," and cheers]. It must be satisfactory to every member of that House that instead of labouring under the apprehension of conflict out of doors they were assembled to-night in peace and quietness [hear, hear]. He hoped the people would see that the best means of attaining their just

rights was by conducting themselves in an orderly and peaceable manner, by avoiding any conflict with the authorities, and by abstaining from any violence to persons or property [hear]. With regard to the bill now before the House, which he considered to be one of more importance than any that had been brought before the House within the last century, he must say he thought it had been introduced with undue and unbecoming haste. The object of that bill was to render the speaking, openly and advisedly, of words affecting the integrity of the British dominions a felony. He would warn the House not to adopt such a measure precipitately, and to beware lest, by doing so, they ennobled felony, and converted what was intended to be a badge of degradation and infamy into a badge of honour and renown. In the clause of this bill, which proposed to render "open and advised speaking" felonious, no less than nine or ten offences were enumerated which were to be rendered felonies. It was declared to be a felony to meditate the deprivation of her Majesty of any of the honours and titles she now enjoyed; to wrest from her Majesty any portion of the dependencies of the Crown; to levy war against the Crown; to overawe the Parliament; to incite foreigners to make war either upon the United Kingdom or upon any part of her Majesty's possessions; to print, to write, or to speak certain matters, and to do any overt act or deed connected with the subjects previously recited. He approved of this bill so far as it tended to place in another category of crime certain offences hitherto punished as treason; but he hoped the Government would be induced to abandon the clause to which he had referred, by which it was proposed to make open and advised speaking a felony. He could not support a measure which would gag the mouths of the people, and prevent them from expressing views on political questions. He certainly never anticipated that the gentlemen who now sat upon the Ministerial benches would have been so recreant to the principles they professed when out of office as to have proposed a bill of this nature. It was said that this bill was rendered necessary by the state of Ireland; but he would ask whether it was fair that the whole population of Great Britain should be gagged in consequence of the indiscretions of a few persons in Dublin, or, perhaps, of a few persons in London? There was no doubt that the discontent manifested not only by a large proportion of the people of Ireland, but also by a large proportion of the people of this country, had led the Government to introduce this measure; and it was invariably the case that when a Government had neglected the just claims of the people to their rights, and had excited their indignation by a denial of those rights, they then came forward with measures of coercion. The present Government had refused to relieve Dissenters from church-rates; they had refused any revision of taxation; they had refused to equalise the income-tax; they had so far adhered to the doctrine of finality, that they had refused any extension of political rights to any portion of the community; and, when the people announced their intention to assemble at Kennington to petition the Legislature on some of these subjects, what was the conduct of the Government? He was satisfied that no Christian man could have read without a shudder the accounts given in the papers that morning of the preparations made by her Majesty's Ministers [cries of "Oh, oh!"] Such precautions were never necessary in a country which was wisely and justly governed. They were not necessary in France [laughter], and cries of "Oh!" until a Guizot became Minister; but it seemed unhappy that they were necessary in the metropolis of the British empire, and under a Liberal Government [renewed cries of "Oh!"] They might rest assured that there was a cause for the discontent which led to the adoption of such precautions. The hon. member for Nottingham (Mr. O'Connor) would never have been supported by such numbers if there had not been injustice somewhere; all the power and influence of that hon. gentleman were attributable to the wrongs which the people suffered at the hands of the Legislature. He was ready to admit that if the Government apprehended danger they were justified in the precautions they had taken; but he believed that if the assemblage and procession had been permitted, everything would have passed off quite as peacefully as had happily been the case. They had lately seen the progress of enlightened freedom throughout the whole continent, and the Government had not only commended but had professed to sympathise with that movement; yet the moment a desire was manifested by the working people of this country to obtain their just rights the Government came down with a gagging law. As he understood this bill, if a man delivered his opinions upon Governments in the abstract, upon the origin of human Government, upon the purposes and designs of human Governments, or expressed his preference in the abstract for a republic as compared with the monarchy, he would be liable to be arraigned as a felon, and if convicted to be transported. He hoped the Government would see the necessity of striking out the words "open and avowed speaking" out of the bill.

Sir B. HALL pointed out the inconsistency of the last speaker in refusing to read this bill a second time, when he agreed to every clause in it, and only differed from a few words, which might be considered in committee. In his opinion Ministers would have been deficient in their duty if they had not asked for power to stop the seditious and treasonable practices which were now carried on.

Mr. HUME repeated the objections to the "gagging" clause of this bill which he had stated on a former evening. We were now going to re-enact for England and Ireland the law of leasing-making, which we had repealed for Scotland, and under which Muir and five other Scotch patriots had been banished from their native country. If we passed such a law, we should have the same secret meetings and espionage which we had in the bad years subsequent to the outbreak of the first French revolution. Whilst he said this, he did not think it fitting that we should have a national convention permanently sitting in judgment on Parliament. He called on Ministers, instead of passing new, to put in force the existing laws. They had power to put down delegation, and he advised them to exert it. Every place ought to have its distinct meeting, and should not delegate its power to a distant body.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL explained the true meaning of the clause to which Mr. G. Thompson and

Mr. Hume had objected, and showed very clearly that neither gentlemen understood it. It was not intended to repress private speaking, but only "open and advised speaking," recommending the levy of war upon Her Majesty. As personal notoriety was one of the strongest motives for these treasonable exhibitions, he thought that this bill would put a stop to them; for the man who might reckon upon sympathy as a traitor was not sure of meeting it as a felon.

Sir R. Inglis supported the bill even with the five words in it to which Mr. Hume objected.

After speeches in favour of the bill from Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Aglionby, Lord Nugent, Captain Archdale, Mr. P. Wood, and Mr. H. Drummond, who declared himself in favour of a reduction of expenditure, an enlargement of the franchise, and an abridgment of the duration of Parliaments, and who said that he would bring forward the Charter himself rather than suffer it to be put aside by some future motion leading to nothing; and after speeches on the opposite side from Mr. Osborne, Dr. Bowning, Mr. Bright, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. S. Crawford, and Mr. Wakley, who proposed to allow Lord J. Russell to read the bill a second time without a division, and to commit the bill afterwards *pro forma*, in order to modify the gagging clause hereafter.

Lord J. Russell, on the part of the Government, declared that he could not accept the proposal just made to him by Mr. Wakley. He thought that the words objected to in the clause about "openly and advisedly speaking" were absolutely essential, and explained the object with which they were introduced in the same terms which he used on Friday night. It was on account of the excitement and fear now prevailing that Government introduced this bill. While he relied generally on the spirit of the people to oppose such machinations, he could not forget that there was one peculiar class which was particularly interested in the speedy cessation of such excitement and such fear. The working classes were now exposed to danger by the excitements addressed to them. Ought we not, then, to endeavour to put an end to them, and to punish those who by urging the working classes to breaches of the peace, and to the levying of war against our institutions, were putting in jeopardy their dearest interests? He then adverted to the staid, majestic, noble conduct of the people, and to the attachment and love for their institutions which they had exhibited that morning; it was owing to the respect and confidence which that people reposed in the force at the command of the Government that Government had been enabled to keep the peace, which it would have no more been able to keep without it than the Government at Berlin, Milan, and Vienna. When we contrasted our situation as we now stood with our situation as it might have been had the result been different, there was no man but must highly value the institutions on which the comforts and the happiness of the people so mainly depended. In conclusion, he stated that if he could believe that the liberties of the people would be infringed by this bill, he would not be a consenting party to it.

Mr. Horsman then expressed his intention of supporting the second reading of the bill, and of endeavouring to amend the gagging clause in committee.

Mr. Hindley and the O'Gorman Mahon intimated a similar intention.

The House then divided, when the numbers were for the second reading:—

Ayes	..	..	452
Noes	..	..	35
Majority in favour of the bill	417		

Sir G. Grey then moved that the bill be committed.

Mr. Hume objected to the motion, and proposed that the bill be committed that day week.

Sir G. Grey asked Mr. Hume whether he was acting a merciful part in postponing a bill which was wanted to put a stop to those excitements which were leading misguided individuals to their own destruction. He would not press his motion for committing the bill that night, but he hoped that the House would allow it to be committed to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Mr. Gardner attempted to address the House, but was met by rounds and broadsides of outcries (as Mr. Hume described them) which rendered him utterly inaudible. We understood him to move the adjournment of the House, and subsequently to withdraw it. He then delivered a set speech against the bill:—

He confessed that the only object of the motion was to obstruct the progress of the bill, which he thought a bad one [a laugh]. He knew that it was impossible to conduct the Government upon principles that were distasteful to the great mass of the people; and he could not support a Ministry which was at issue with the great body of the working classes upon the important subject of this bill [loud cries of "Divide, divide"].

After some further conversation, the bill was committed *pro forma*. The proposition of Sir G. Grey for the House meeting to-morrow at twelve o'clock was on the point of being agreed to, when Mr. Hume renewed his amendment for committing the bill on Monday next. On this motion a division took place, when the numbers were:—

For the amendment	..	33
Against it	..	230
Majority	..	197

Mr. Hume then moved that the House do now adjourn. Again the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the adjournment	..	28
Against it	..	228
Majority against it	..	202

Mr. G. Thompson again moved, and Mr. Wakley seconded, a similar motion. It was negatived by a majority of 213 over 34 voices. It was then agreed that the bill should be re-committed this day, at twelve o'clock.

[We were informed (says the *Times* reporter) that, during our exclusion from the gallery, Mr. Feargus O'Connor was discovered fast asleep on one of the benches of the House when the members returned into the House from the lobbies. This circumstance was duly reported by the tellers to the Speaker, and the hon. member was thereupon awakened, and required to say whether he voted with the Ayes or Noes? The hon. member voted with the ayes, which provoked much merriment, his vote being, as we understood, at variance with that which he had just before given.]

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

On entering the House, on Monday, the object that attracted universal notice was the monster petition, which lay on the floor, close to the table, in five large shapeless masses of parchment. There were about 300 members present when the gallery was opened, and by four o'clock that number had increased to about 400. The only Cabinet Ministers present at the time were Lord Morpeth and Sir J. C. Hobhouse. Mr. F. O'Connor occupied his usual seat on the Opposition side of the House, and after conversing for a few minutes with Colonel Thompson and other members, crossed the floor and shook hands with Lord M. Hill. Sir R. Peel was one of the members who arrived early.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR: I rise, Sir, to present a petition, signed by 5,706,000 persons; also another petition signed by about 30,000, which is not appended to that large muster-roll which is now lying on the floor of the House. The petitioners pray for annual Parliaments, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and the payment of members, and I beg, from the courtesy I have already received from the House, to say no more now than to submit that the first petition be read at length by the clerk.

The petition was then, amidst great laughter, ordered to be brought up; and the simple sheet, containing the petition without the signatures, was brought up and read by the clerk at the table.

Lord Morpeth: I wish to state, on the part of my right hon. friend the Secretary for the Home Department, that he would have been in his place at this moment, but that he has been much occupied by the necessary business of his department this morning. I am sure I may say for him, that whatever may be his sentiments on the actual prayer of the petition, he would not wish to appear wanting in respect to this or any other petition signed by a large body of his fellow-subjects [cheers].

The monster petition was then rolled out of the House by the messengers.

Colonel Thompson presented a petition from Bradford, agreed to at a public meeting, convened by a requisition to the mayor. The opinions of the petitioners (said the hon. member) accorded with those contained in the large petition which had just been presented, in a manner that could only be paralleled in the case of the language of the Septuagint.

Mr. Hastein presented a petition in favour of the Charter, but said that he did not agree in the prayer of the petition.

Mr. Bright presented a petition agreed to by the delegates of Manchester, representing 6,000 persons, praying for the six points of the Charter referred to in the large petition; also for the abolition of the law of entail and primogeniture [cries of "Oh!" and laughter], for a limitation of the hours of labour, and for the establishment of local boards for the regulation of the wages of trade [hear, hear].

Mr. S. Lushington gave notice that on Friday next, the day appointed for the discussion of the petition of the people for the Charter, he should ask the noble lord the First Lord of the Treasury the following questions:—Whether he could hold out any distinct hope that he would, during the present session, introduce or support a measure for the extension of the suffrage [cheers and laughter], for the abridgment of the duration of Parliaments, for the formation of electoral districts, and for the vote by ballot? [laughter.]

THE CHARTIST MEETING.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Marquis of Lansdowne, in reply to the Marquis of Northampton, stated the result of the Chartist meeting at Kennington-common, which had been dispersed without the appearance of a single soldier. The petitions also had reached the House of Commons without obstruction, which was matter of additional satisfaction to him, inasmuch as he hoped the right of her Majesty's subjects to petition would at all times be freely admitted and exercised, when it was done in a constitutional manner.

Lord Brougham, while admitting that the right of petition ought not to be interfered with unnecessarily, contended that that right could only essentially exist, when the meeting was for discussion alone. Monster meetings in England and Ireland were essentially illegal, being mere exhibitions of physical force; such was the case as regarded the Manchester meeting in 1819, and that which had taken place that day on Kennington-common was of a similar character.

The Duke of Wellington, after referring to the interruption to which the trade and commerce of London had been subjected in consequence of the movement referred to, expressed his hope that by the bill under discussion in the House of Commons, for the better security of the Crown and Government, or some other measure, the law might be so explained and understood that meetings might be

limited to such numbers as could consistently discuss a question or hear it discussed, and that the metropolis might not be alarmed week after week by such transactions as those which had recently occurred. He had been ready with the troops to aid the police, if necessary, in the maintenance of the law; but the latter body had succeeded in effecting that object without a single soldier being seen.

After a desire from the Marquis of Northampton that their lordships should express their gratitude to the people of London for their noble conduct on the present occasion, the Marquis of Lansdowne again rose, and said undoubtedly the Government had received the most decisive evidence of the zeal of every class of the community in all parts of London, throughout which there had been but one principle of emulation, viz., which should render the most service, and make the greatest sacrifice, in order to preserve the public peace.

The Marquis of Londonderry hoped the attention of the Government would be drawn to the conduct of certain foreigners in London, who were inciting the people to acts of violence.

The subject then dropped, and their lordships adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IRISH WASTE LANDS.—On Thursday, Mr. Fitz-Stephen French asked leave to bring in a bill for the reclamation of waste lands in Ireland. The great obstacle to the reclamation of waste lands in that country is, the difficulty of defining boundaries between contiguous properties in such lands. He proposed to appoint the Chairman of the Board of Works, with two other persons unpaid, as a commission, with powers to fix upon the lands necessary for the public service, to divide them into farms of 100 or 120 acres, and lease them. The measure was seconded by Mr. Poulett Scrope, and supported by Mr. Sharman Crawford. Sir George Grey did not oppose the motion, but foresaw difficulties, and suspended his judgment till he should see the bill. Leave given.

THE YARMOUTH FREEMEN DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL was read a second time on Wednesday.

THE INCOME-TAX BILL was read a second time in the House of Lords on Thursday; the Marquis of Lansdowne explaining the measure. Lord Stanley took occasion to express his concurrence with Ministers in yielding to the general feeling against increase of the income-tax, and warned them against too hasty a reduction of taxes on the next occurrence of a surplus.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND MR. SHORE.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL (in reply to Mr. Cowan) said that his only knowledge of this case was from what had appeared in the public prints. He could not say what would be done by the Bishop of Exeter in the next term. Unquestionably the law would be allowed to take its course as it stood. It was not his intention to introduce a bill on the subject, as the whole question of ecclesiastical jurisdiction would soon come under the consideration of the House.

THE LANDLORD AND TENANT (IRELAND) BILL was read a second time in the House of Commons on Friday, and referred to a committee.

MEETING OF IRISH PEERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—On Saturday a meeting of noblemen, Members of Parliament, and gentlemen connected with Ireland, was held in Committee-room, No. 2, at the House of Commons. The object was, by a strong declaration, to give increased confidence to the Executive Government. The chair was taken by the Marquis of Downshire. Mr. Napier wanted to make the proposed resolutions stronger against the Repealers. Mr. John O'Connell, M.P., protested against this. Lord Besborough insisted that the meeting was called to adopt the resolutions prepared, and not new ones, or to discuss. Those gentlemen who approved the resolutions would sign them; those who did not might decline. Mr. John O'Connell, however, said, there was one word in the main resolution, which, if altered, he could sign. He meant the word "institutions." He did not like being pledged to an unalterable attachment to the institutions of the empire. The United Parliament was an institution of the empire which he most decidedly opposed. If the word "institution" was converted into "constitution," all his objections would be removed. Lord Jocelyn and the noble Chairman expressed it as their opinion, that the desired alteration ought to be made to meet the views of the hon. Member. Mr. John Reynolds declared the alteration would not satisfy him, for although he approved of the meeting being called he dissented altogether from the resolutions. He liked the friction of opposite opinions, but the resolutions were calculated to prejudice gentlemen who would be on their trial in a few days in Dublin. What would be the effect before a jury of a declaration signed by so important a body, stating that those gentlemen had been engaged in levying war against the Queen? He suggested the omission of the paragraph. Lord Downshire decided, that the meeting was called to adopt and sign the resolutions; upon which upwards of 100 signatures were attached.

MR. T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P.—We understand that the health of Mr. Duncombe is daily improving, and that it is probable he will be able to resume his Parliamentary duties in the course of a month.—*Leeds Mercury.*

General de Chabannes, Aide-de-camp of Louis Philippe, has addressed a letter to the *Journal des Débats*, denying that his Ex-Majesty had purchased an estate in England. "So far from being able to make such an acquisition, Louis Philippe," says the General, "lives in the greatest distress, at Claremont, under the hospitable roof of King Leopold."

POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, April 12, Two o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGNERS IN GREAT BRITAIN.—In the House of Lords last night, the Duke of BRAUFORT called the attention of the President of the Council to the great number of foreigners of bad character now in the metropolis, many of whom were doubtless playing, or ready to play, the part of seditious propagandists. He wished to ask whether, since the repeal of the Alien Act, the Government possessed any power to remove such persons, and if not, whether it was their intention to ask for authority to effect that object? He also wished to ask if the Government, after what had happened yesterday, was still inclined to permit the existence of the Assembly calling itself the National Convention? The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in reply to the latter question, said that Government had no intention of putting down that meeting; but, with regard to the former, he held in his hand a bill containing ample powers for the purpose. He was the last person in ordinary times to wish that any permanent law should be passed restricting the residence of foreigners in this country, but, under existing circumstances, he was convinced that the Government ought to be empowered for a limited time to compel the departure of suspicious foreign characters from the country. He should therefore lay the bill on the table at once, and propose that the second reading should take place on Thursday next, that it might pass through its various stages with as little delay as possible.

Lord BROUHAM then moved for the production of certain correspondence between the British Government and that of Sardinia, and took the opportunity of passing in review the events which have lately occurred in Europe. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would not attempt to follow the noble lord into the various details of his speech, but had no objection to produce the papers in question.

Their lordships then adjourned.

The House of Commons met yesterday at twelve o'clock.

OPENING REPEALERS' LETTERS.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN had that morning received a letter which had evidently been opened, and he wished to know whether any authority for this purpose had been given by the Government? Sir G. GARY: I can give a most unqualified contradiction to any such assertion. No orders have been given or are in contemplation upon the subject. If the honourable gentleman has received a letter which has been opened, I recommend him to send it to the Postmaster-General immediately, stating the circumstance, and I am sure inquiry will be made [hear].

THE CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.—On the motion that the House go into committee on this bill, Mr. F. O'CONNOR objected, but after some conversation intimated his intention of not pressing the House to a division. Mr. S. CRAWFORD, however, would not suffer the motion to be agreed to without a division. The House therefore divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 321; against it, 19; majority for, 302. The House then went into committee on the bill. Clauses one and two were severally agreed to. Clause three was agreed to down to the words "open and advised speaking," on which Mr. HORSEMAN rose to propose the amendment, whereupon Sir G. GARY moved the adjournment of the House till five o'clock, the committee to stand as an order of the day for to-morrow (this day). The chairman then reported progress, and the committee obtained leave to sit again this day.

The House then adjourned till five o'clock.

The House met again at five.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—Mr. JOHN O'CONNELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the legislative union between England and Ireland, and to enable her Majesty to summon her Irish Parliament, in support of which motion the hon. gentleman spoke for several hours. Sir W. SOMERVILLE opposed the motion. Mr. BLACKALL moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying her to convene the Imperial Parliament, in future, for a certain number of months in each year, in Dublin, for the despatch of Irish business. Mr. M. O'CONNELL supported the motion. Lord MORPETH opposed the motion, as one, the adoption of which would be disastrous to the United Empire, and grievous and fatal to the best interests and permanent repose of Ireland. The debate was then, on the motion of Mr. REYNOLDS, adjourned till Thursday.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to promote further inquiry into bribery and corruption alleged to prevail in the borough of Horsham.

The other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

It was reported in Paris that the Government would possess itself of all the railways and canals of France, by the purchase of the interests in them at equitable prices.

Although the capital was tranquil, the discharge of foreign working people and servants was still exacted by threats directed against their employers.

Disturbances more or less serious continue in the provinces. The mutiny of the Artillery and Marines at L'Oréon was, however, at an end.

All apprehension of a misunderstanding with Belgium in reference to the propagandists had vanished.

The *National* states that M. Arago, now acting as Minister of War, is about to publish a list of 800

promotions of officers in the regiments of the line; of these 800 at least are non-commissioned officers.

I have alluded to the sale of plate by the middle classes; and that mode of raising money is not confined to them. Whether from real or pretended necessity, the greater portion of the upper classes also resort to the Mint or the silversmiths with their plate to raise money. The crowds of people who repair to the Mint daily with plate, to be coined into five-franc pieces, is astonishing. I saw, on Saturday, a queue, formed as at the theatres on crowded nights, of persons bringing their plate to be converted into money.—*Times Correspondent*.

It is said that the Provisional Government have resolved to publish forthwith the documents found in two portfolios in the study of Louis Philippe, by which so many persons are compromised who are now soliciting to be elected members of the National Assembly.

DEFEAT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA BY THE AUSTRIANS.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain reports of sanguinary action fought under the walls of Verona between the Austrian and the Piedmontese armies. The result is differently stated, but those journals lean to the belief that the latter were defeated with the loss of 6,000 men.

This important information is in one respect confirmed by the Milan correspondent of the *Times*, who draws a gloomy picture of the position of the Piedmontese army. According to these accounts, Field-Marshal Radetzki had entered Verona, General Walnoden had possession of Mantua, and Austrian troops were marching through the Friuli, or Italian Tyrol, to their assistance.

THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—Letters from Berlin in the *Cologne Gazette* announce the election of the Prussian members of the Provisional German Parliament. These members were chosen, as the King had arranged it, by the United Prussian Diet, now for the last time assembled at Berlin.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—A letter from Altona of the 7th inst. in the *Cologne Gazette*, says that there are now 6,000 Prussian troops in the duchies. Rendsburg is in ecstasies; the town is every night illuminated, and the military bands perform in the chief square.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION ON THE CONTINENT.

CHURCH AND STATE.—We this week present to our readers a continuation of the opinion of French newspapers on the subject of the separation of Church and State. The opinions this week being those of Protestant papers. The *Lion* will not have it at any price, or for any consideration. The *Echo de la Réforme* believes that it would compromise the existence of the Reformed Church. The *Esperance* resignedly awaits its fate. The *Archives* leans towards separation, but does not pronounce for it; and the *Semeur* seeks to be prepared for the result, whatever it may be. A Jewish journal, *Les Archives Israélites*, demands separation. But only one Catholic journal, the *Mémorial*, appears to understand the necessity of it. The Parisian "Anti-state-church Society" has issued a second placard in favour of separation, containing the opinions of a priest, a pastor, and a rabbi, on this subject; viz., "M. Lamennais, Vincent, and Cohen—joined with the opinion of Napoleon—acknowledging, too late, that it would have been better had he not made the Concordat."

PRUSSIA.—The sixteen towns of Rhenish Prussia have addressed to the King a long catalogue of Radical demands; among which we find the separation of Church and State.

AUSTRIA.—A petition, demanding religious equality, and Jewish emancipation, has been circulated in Vienna. It has provoked a *contre-pétition*.

HUNGARY.—It is asserted that Bishop Lonovics, of whom they speak for Minister of Worship and Public Instruction, has expressed an opinion in favour of the secularization of ecclesiastical property in this country.—*La Réformation*.

IRELAND.—ULTERIOR MEASURES.—It is confidently announced that the bill for the security of the Crown will be immediately followed by other measures for the suppression of the drilling and levying of war now actually in progress, and that these measures will be of a most stringent nature.

—The Irish Government mean to deposit large quantities of arms and ammunition in the various barracks throughout the kingdom, to be placed at the disposal of such of the loyal and well affected as shall enrol themselves as volunteers for the defence of the country, in case of any emergency demanding their services.—On Sunday, the Swift Club assembled at Cabra, about two miles from Dublin, for ball practice, every second member being armed with a good rifle. After some hours' drilling, they fell in, and returned to their club-rooms, in Queen-street, marching two deep, with perfect military precision.

THE MOVEMENT IN LEICESTER.

In another column we have stated that a meeting of influential gentlemen was held at Leicester a few days since, at which a resolution was adopted declaring that it was absolutely essential to the peace of society, and to the progress of enlightened reforms, that a union be effected between the middle and working classes. A second resolution was at the same time adopted, to send the above to influential members of the House of Commons, and other parties, entreating them to devise

unitedly the best means of securing its object, and assuring them of the most prompt and cordial co-operation. These resolutions—accompanied by a circular signed by some of the most influential members of the middle class in Leicester—have been sent to the following M.P.'s:—Messrs. J. Hume, R. Cobden, J. Bright, Colonel Thompson, G. Thompson, W. J. Fox, R. Gardner, Sir J. Walmsley, A. Henry, J. Kershaw, W. S. Crawford, R. B. Osborne, T. Wakley, H. Aglionby, T. S. Trelawney, G. Hindley; and to Messrs. L. Heyworth, Edward Miall, S. Morley, &c.

CONFERENCE OF RADICAL REFORMERS.—The friends of peaceful reformation and social order will, we doubt not, be gratified to learn that active measures are being taken, by an influential portion of the middle classes and moral-force Chartists of the metropolis, for the formation of a general union of all true Reformers, for obtaining the just and equal representation of the whole people by peaceful and moral effort. We learn that a conference is speedily to be called in London, for determining on the best mode by which this object can be effected; and that the public will, ere long, be appealed to on the subject.

THE GREAT MEETING AT SHEFFIELD.—On Monday evening, Mr. Vincent addressed a crowded and enthusiastic meeting in the Circus, on the present crisis, and especially the duty of the middle classes in regard to it. Mr. Ibbett was called to the chair. When Mr. Vincent had concluded his lecture, Mr. Beale moved, and Mr. J. Schofield seconded, a motion calling upon the members for the borough, Messrs. Ward and Parker, to resign, in consequence of their obnoxious votes. The resolution was carried unanimously, amidst loud cheering. The Rev. H. G. Rhodes moved the appointment of a committee to carry out the resolution (loud cheers). The names of Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Schofield, Mr. Ironside, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Otley, were shouted from various quarters with applause. The cry of, "I propose Alderman Dunn" elicited hisses, groans, and laughter, with a shout—"We'll not be done no more." The following were nominated on the committee, with power to add to their number—Messrs. Schofield, Beale, Rhodes, Brittain, Ironside, Briggs, Holman, Mycock, Atkinson, John Cockayne, Turner, and E. Smith. Votes of thanks to Mr. Vincent and the Chairman were then proposed, and carried with applause. They were briefly acknowledged, and after three times three cheers for the success of peaceful liberty in all countries, the meeting broke up about eleven o'clock. Abridged from the *Sheffield Independent* (extraordinary) of yesterday.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION reassembled yesterday at the usual place of meeting, when much violent and foolish language was indulged in respecting the suppression of the procession on Monday. A motion was carried for appointing a committee of three of its members to prepare a petition to Parliament, praying for the impeachment of her Majesty's Ministers for their flagrant violation of the constitution in employing an unconstitutional armed force to aid them in preventing the public from proceeding orderly and peaceably through the streets of the metropolis with their petition, &c. The latter part of the sitting was occupied with the report of the committee appointed to consider the distribution of the country into electoral districts. The committee recommended that the total number of delegates to the "National Assembly," which is to hold its sittings in London on the 24th inst., will be one hundred, of whom seventy-eight will be chosen by public meetings of the people in the same manner as the members of the present Convention, and the remaining twenty-two will be elected by the trades in the largest towns.

The preparations against an outbreak on Monday are said to have cost £100,000.

The national committee of Poland, sitting at Posen, has addressed an appeal for assistance to the people of Great Britain.

Prince Metternich is at the Hague.

Last night's *Gazette* announces the appointment of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere to be one of the Commissioners of Railways.

THE ANTI-STATE-CHURCH LECTURES AT THE CITY OF LONDON LITERARY INSTITUTION.—The fifth and last lecture of this series was delivered yesterday evening, by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, on the "Duties of Christian Citizens in relation to Church Establishments." Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Poundsford-park, occupied the chair, and was supported by Dr. Price, Rev. J. H. Hinton, M.A., &c. The lecture was characterised by all the earnestness and eloquence which have hitherto so distinguished its author, who was repeatedly and loudly applauded during its delivery. Dr. Price moved a vote of thanks to the lecturer, which was carried amidst great cheering. The meeting separated at a quarter to nine.

CORN-EXCHANGE, MARK-LANE, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

The arrivals of all grain this week are moderate. There is more enquiry for Wheat to-day than on Monday, on fully as good terms as last day. Other grain without variation.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 1,740; Foreign, 3,430 qrs. Barley—English, 1,180; Foreign, 1,370 qrs. Oats—English, 1,230; Irish, 940; Foreign, 1,360 qrs. Flour—English, 1,560 sacks.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The *Nonconformist* presents a suitable medium for advertisements of all descriptions, from its extensive circulation in all parts of the United Kingdom. The terms are moderate.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"F. L." Excluded for want of room.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1848.

SUMMARY.

THE Chartist demonstration of Monday last has passed off quietly. The physical-force section of the Chartist body—a very small minority, we imagine—has received a well-merited rebuke; and we are in hopes that the pernicious influence of some of those wild men, who fancy that the surest way of advancing liberty is to thrust it upon a people by pike and gun, will be considerably diminished by the issue of their counsels. They were red hot for the employment of physical force. They invoked the intervention of the sword, and a display of numbers. Nothing would satisfy them but a trial of strength; and they—the people of England, as they styled themselves—would henceforth assume the right which belonged to free men. Their menace provoked what, possibly, they had not calculated upon—a counter-demonstration on the part of the middle classes, not against the principles of the Charter, but against that recklessness of counsel which sought to realize them in social confusion and streams of blood. A physical-force revolution is thus, we hope, become an impossibility, never again to be attempted. The masses will probably see the importance of uniting, in their effort for the attainment of their wishes, with the middle classes. The time is auspicious for mutual conciliation and concession. Steps, we know, are in progress for originating a bold reform movement, in which earnest and honest men of all sections of the people may work together. The disposition, we believe, is general, to deal with our egotistic and scornful oligarchy after a fashion that will somewhat humble their pride, and by means of weapons that neither truncheons nor bayonets can resist.

The intelligence that reaches us from various parts of the country indicates pretty clearly that Lord John Russell has got to cope with a difficulty from which no military skill of the Duke of Wellington can deliver him. There is a stir amongst the middle classes. Shopkeepers, professional men, Dissenting ministers, and philanthropists, are coming forward to interpret aright, in the ear of the Whig Government, the claims of the unenfranchised. At Derby, Leicester, Bradford, Manchester, Birmingham, Glasgow, Norwich, and several other places, a genuine reform spirit is beginning to develop itself, and those who have votes are at length manifesting their sympathy with those who have none. There needs but a good central nucleus, to gather about itself, with a suddenness that will startle the whole tribe of placemen, civil and military, the intelligence, energy, and resolution of the great body of the British people. Such matters, of course, are to a great extent suppressed by the daily organs under the control of aristocratic clubs. They, however, will be compelled to give way when the now half-smothered feelings shall burst forth, and from end to end of the country the cry shall be uttered for a real, instead of a sham representation of the people. Yes. We are on the eve of great changes, but, we are happy to believe, peaceful ones. The English mind cannot much longer brook the overweening insolence of our present aristocracy. There is no anxiety to change the form of our institutions—no craving after a republic—scarcely a care to put down the House of Lords; but there is a determination to have Government carried on with a view to the proper end of Government, viz. the protection of the just rights of all classes. This, it is generally thought, may be accomplished by means of a really popular House of Commons, and this object no power in the hands of the aristocracy can prevent us from obtaining.

Such a reform is all the more necessary in consequence of the defection of the great leading organs of opinion from the people to the oligarchy. No one, perhaps, has a right to complain that opinions entertained by the ruling few should be adopted, expounded, and enforced, by most of our metropolitan journals. But the suppression of intelligence that does not suit their purpose—the misstatement of facts—the perversion and one-sidedness of their historical notices and allusions, as well as their wicked attempts to sow discord

between neighbouring peoples—merit the reprobation of every honest mind. The criminality of the *Times* in this respect has been gigantic. Its utter disregard of truthfulness and honour have scarcely been equalled by the brilliancy of its talent. Even its reports of Parliamentary proceedings are garbled to suit its own views. We notice but a single specimen. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Gardner, the spirited member for Leicester, in the last debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, spoke in favour of that measure, and based his arguments upon the essential incompatibility between religious and secular organizations—in other words, he delivered a sound, able, and eloquent anti-state-church speech. This the *Times* professed to report in about five lines, in which it contrived to misrepresent the whole drift of the speaker's reasoning. When remonstrated with by Mr. Gardner for its unfairness, it evaded the matter by a few flippant and sneering observations thrown into the form of a note. In the columns of the *Leicester Mercury* the speech is printed in full—a considerable extract from which we have transferred to our own—and we confidently ask any reader what there is in the tone, style, or ability of the address which could justify the *Times* in its attempt to Burke it. We shall not have fair play for sound principles until the political predominance of the aristocracy has been overthrown.

We wish it were consistent with our duty to pass over, without mention, the proceedings in Parliament. In matter and manner they have been most offensive. The Crown and Government Security Bill introduced by Sir G. Grey with a view more effectually to meet the avowed designs of treason and sedition, contains five words in one of its clauses which, in the hands of high prerogative judges, may unquestionably be converted into an instrument of intolerable tyranny. The reason, the remonstrances, the reproaches, the entreaties of men representing large constituencies, and enforcing their views by eloquent argument, are met by obstinate refusals on the part of the Minister, to amend the obnoxious clause, and, by obstreperous noise, shouts, and laughter, by gentlemen "who have dined." We know not that we ever read a debate with such feelings of indignation as that of Monday night. The tone of the House was just that which is most calculated to make an Englishman's blood boil, and, but for the consoling reflection that things are becoming too bad to last, we might have been in danger of expressing ourselves in a manner, not altogether prudent, considering the body with which we have to deal. But we see the beginning of the end. The darkest hour precedes the dawn. The bucket which has reached the bottom of the well is afterwards elevated. A Cromwell is coming into existence, not in the shape of an individual, but of a national spirit; and they who now trifles with public patience will, ere long, be dismissed to their homes to make room for worthier men.

Another quarterly return of the revenue has been published, from which it appears that a decrease on the ordinary income to the amount of nearly £2,000,000 during the past year, has taken place. On the quarter the Customs have fallen off £55,023, and the Stamps, £198,614. The Excise has increased £349,738; and the assessed taxes have shown a slight augmentation. Upon the ordinary revenue there is a total increase of about £70,000 on the quarter.

The European revolution proceeds apace, and the chances of a general war rather diminish. Austria, it is true, has proclaimed war against the sovereigns of Italy, but has not the means of carrying her menace into effect. Indeed, the imperial sceptre is already a thing of history. The old empire is fast dissolving. Lombardy has conquered and will retain its freedom; Hungary has separated itself from the parent state; and Bohemia asserts its right to independence. At Vienna confidence is by no means restored. The old leaven is still visible in the measures of the government, and will probably provoke new and more decided changes. The several Italian states are making arrangements for a union under one grand federation, as soon as the enemy is entirely expelled. The faithless Bourbon, who misrules the south of Italy, unwarmed by the loss of Sicily to the Neapolitan crown, is once more at issue with his subjects, and will probably, ere long, find himself *en route* for London, to join the motley band of ex-kings and statesmen now assembled here.

In the north of Europe, the differences between Denmark and its German dependencies are still unsettled; but Lord Palmerston has offered his friendly mediation, to prevent the effusion of blood. We heartily wish he may succeed. The King of Prussia has shown a suspicious alacrity in bringing the question to a warlike issue; but his Ministers show no disposition to give effect to his ambitious plans. Frederick William has, as yet, scarcely reconciled himself to his new position of a constitutional sovereign with a responsible Minister. Meanwhile, the Russian autocrat continues his formidable preparations on the frontier, but somewhat dissembles his ultimate aim—perhaps, because it is not fully matured. The Poles, on their

part, are acting with prudence and energy. Taught by bitter experience, they avoid their own destruction by a precipitate movement upon the Russian territory, but organize their strength, and bide their time. Nicholas has lately evinced more moderation than usual in his international policy, and may possibly be willing to sacrifice part of his territory rather than run the risk of a war with western Europe.

The election of officers of the National Guard in Paris has re-assured the public; and, combined with the financial measures of the Provisional Government, tended to revive confidence. Disorder still prevails in some of the departments, but is being repressed. Lamartine and his colleagues act with greater union and energy as they find their grasp of authority become firmer. Even their worst enemies—the daily press of this country—anticipate no further disturbance of tranquillity previous to the elections for the National Assembly. This is something. We are content to wait the result in hope and confidence.

THE LEAVES OF THE SYBIL.

In no formal, no professional, no irreverential spirit, we thank God that the immediate danger of the present awful crisis is over. The Chartist demonstration of Monday passed off without collision. We breathe more freely. We are relieved from a suffocating sense of anxiety. We foresaw, in any hostile encounter between the people and the authorities, nothing but evil. We felt convinced that, terminate however it might, liberty and truth would suffer incalculably. Suffer they must, always have done, always will do, from every attempt to advance them by disorder and bloodshed. The difficulties and the dangers which, like twin serpents, threaten the infant Hercules born not long since in France, are the brood of a physical force revolution. In England, any great political changes effected by such means, would have entailed upon all classes inconceivable mischief—and we know not who would have suffered most grievously, those suddenly upheaved into power, or those hurled from it.

That there was no trial of strength, however, we do not owe to the wisdom of many who now aspire to lead the working men. The interference of the Government, the vastness of their defensive preparations, the hearty support they received from the middle classes, their new measure "for security" conceived in the spirit of Castlereagh, the insolence of their Parliamentary supporters, and the possible postponement of important reforms, are just the natural result of the wicked councils, and foolish language, which men boasting of their attachment to the Charter, have recently paraded before the public eye. Right is right—and it has always been a maxim of ours that to do right is in the long run safe. Hence, we should feel it our duty to enfranchise all our fellow-countrymen whenever it was in our power to do it. But certainly, if any thing could deservedly damage their cause with those who have anything to lose, personal or pecuniary—if anything could justify men in saying to well-founded claims, "This is not the time"—if anything could induce one to view the interposition of the whole force of Government with approbation—the reckless, menacing, sanguinary speeches and recommendations which, unless report foully belies it, were well received at the Chartist Convention, would do so. Christianity, happily, survives the ravings and imbecilities which have been uttered in her name, and it is not the least convincing proof of her divinity; and complete representation will continue to be held in esteem, and had in desire, by the thoughtful, in spite of the mischievous trash which has been mouthed in its behalf.

But in the name of all that is dear to them, all the sacrifices they have hitherto made, all the fond hopes they cherish, all the noble deeds they have done—in the name of freedom, of humanity, of social order and happiness, to say nothing of religion—we beseech the working men to repudiate the violent things which have of late been spoken professedly with their sanction. We should be sorry, indeed, to believe that the manly sentiments of English operatives are fairly represented by a strain of ranting and Irish braggadocio—we do not believe it. On the contrary, we suspect that there are paid fomenters of sedition among them—hired mischief-makers, who come amongst them but to betray them—men who talk treason and who spit fire to please, not the people, but the people's oppressors! Let them be on the watch! Some of the noisiest and busiest of their leaders are grievously to be suspected, and push others, by their madness, into dangers which, but for them, might have been avoided. Blusterers are always cowards; and fools oftentimes are as dangerous as traitors. The working people had need look closely after some of their so-called representatives. The dog that is evermore showing his fangs is never liked, and seldom feared.

But we are wandering from the main object we had in view when we commenced our article. We turn, therefore, to the middle classes, for our chief

business is, at present, with them. We trust they will kindly suffer a word or two of earnest expostulation and entreaty.

And first, we implore them to remark the use which the oligarchy are prepared to make of their present victory. That eagerness with which all men who value order, and who disapprove of violent revolutions, arrayed themselves in defence of authority—against which we have not a word of reproach to utter—is cunningly or blindly interpreted by the Whigs into an enthusiastic attachment to “things as they are,” and unwavering confidence in the existing administration. The discussion on Monday night, on the bill “for the better security of her Majesty’s throne and Government,” was conducted by the resistants of progress, in a tone of insolent triumph. Popular representatives, opposed to one of the most insidious provisions of that bill, were literally hooted. Bullying is not by any means peculiar to Chartist conventions—and attempts to intimidate and overawe senatorial honesty are unfortunately not at all distinctive of those who profess the six points. What we wish the middle classes now to determine is, whether, having refused to be ridden over rough-shod by a huge mob, they will quietly submit to be bamboozled and insulted by a scornful oligarchy. Will they who faced danger, refuse to face insult? If not, let them come manfully forward and avow themselves! They can do so without perilling the peace of society—they ought to do so, in allegiance to great moral principles—they must do so, if they would save themselves from ruin.

For let it be borne in mind, that however unwise and immoral might be the methods by which raving incendiaries proposed to attain their ends, the ends themselves are reasonable, and live in undecaying vitality in the fond desires of millions. Special constables, thousands of policemen, a well-distributed soldiery, howitzers, rockets, and cannon, may crush an *émeute*, but cannot kill a living sentiment. Still it remains true that the vast under-stratum of British society is excluded from the pale of our political constitution, and is pervaded by a spirit of bitter discontent. What is to be done with it? Are the demands of millions to remain unheeded—and do you expect a return to quiet? It cannot be. Agitation, stimulated by continental reforms, will take another shape—a shape hardly less disastrous to your interests. With a government on the one hand loading you with taxation, scheming encroachments upon your freedom, centralizing all the machinery of civil and social rule, and with the masses on the other ever planning new enterprises to win the liberty which they are resolved upon possessing, what will become of your trade, of public credit, of the revenue, of the smooth-working of the vast and complicated enginery of commerce? Were it not far better even for your own comfort, and your every-day interests, to have this question peaceably and finally settled?

Settled, as we have already intimated, it will be ere long—and the sooner the safer. Remember the leaves of the sybil and take warning! The breach between you and the working men has already let in a swarm of evils. Misguiding counsels and pernicious social theories are taking root in their midst, because they have been abandoned by the friends who might have more wisely instructed them, and the longer the alienation continues the worse it will be. You may yet save both them and yourselves by doing them timely justice—but there is a point of mutual distrust and exasperation, which cannot be passed without ensuring the ruin of both.

TRUNCHEONS AND VOTES.

WHEN the crane in the fable, after risking his neck to extract a bone from the throat of the alarmed fox, asked for some acknowledgment of the service, Reynard bade him be satisfied with having survived so perilous an experiment. It has occurred to us, that just now some of our fellow-countrymen are likely to be the victims of similar ingratitude.

For a week past, our metropolitan police-offices have, for once, been thronged with law-conserver instead of law-breakers. Coalwhippers have shown their dusky faces outside the dock instead of in it; and, together with mechanics, and operatives of every grade, have stretched forth their horny hands, not to plead to a criminal charge, but to pledge themselves, by an oath, to uphold the majesty of the law. The impression which this circumstance has produced in certain quarters ought not, we think, to escape notice. The bench has applauded, the Home-office has expressed its high satisfaction, Conservative and sham-Liberal newspapers proclaim exultingly that the working classes are yet loyal, and merchants on ‘Change pluck up heart, and cheerily cry, “Who’s afraid?”

We have no quarrel with them for this. Of course it is gratifying—but gentlemen, journalists, magistrates, secretaries, and merchants, has it never occurred that the very men whom you now so warmly eulogize you have been wont to bespatter with abuse? We will venture to say that

to a large number of those in whose hands you are now placing batons you have hitherto denied votes. You have refused to give them the franchise, from a belief, real or assumed, that they would employ it for violent and revolutionary purposes; yet now, when you have thought revolution to be knocking at your door, you have invoked their aid as safeguards of the constitution. In a time of profound quiet you have deemed the rights of property to be unsafe in their keeping; and now, with marvellous inconsistency, you make them the protectors of your wealth and of your homes, when they are strongly tempted to the commission of violence and depredation. Is it not evident that your fears have either betrayed you into an act of surpassing folly, or have surprised you into a practical confession of a great mistake?

Now, presuming the latter supposition to be correct, let us suggest to you, with all earnestness, that to the acknowledgment of error there should be added a full and generous reparation. “Fair words,” you know, “butter no parsnips.” The soldier, after fighting, is a sharer in the spoil. The boatmen whose reckless daring have saved the wrecked vessel, receive “solid pudding,” as well as “empty praise;” and the pirate’s crew participate in the gains as well as the dangers of their chief. Are our unenfranchised special constables to meet with no similar reward? Are they to be exposed to all the “kicks,” and have none of the “halfpence?” and having saved the constitution, shall they not, at least, be admitted within its pale?

Let this be done, and “out of the nettle danger” you will have “plucked the flower safety.” Neglect it, and maintain your old ground unmoved, and we warn you of the risk you run. This new pretorian guard of yours may one day take it into their heads to fight a battle of their own; and, like the elephants in one of the Indian wars, unceremoniously face-about and ride down the ranks who are now looking to them for protection.

ONE MILLION PER WEEK FOR THE ARISTOCRACY.

OUGHT not the people to be grateful for class government? Every week they have to raise from their labour one million of pounds sterling in taxes, to be spent by the class government in destructive, not constructive, purposes.

Let it always be borne in mind that the rates for the unquestionably necessary and useful purposes of society, are raised during the year also, that is, the poor’s-rates, the railroads, the highway-rates, are made and paid for by the people, in addition to the one million per week paid to the aristocracy for the above-mentioned destructive purposes.

To the one million per week paid to them, at least two hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling per week are raised and taken from the people in tithes, glebe, church-rates, offerings and dues to the compulsory Church of the Patricians. Add to this the loss to the people by the suppressive effects of the customs and the excise, upon commerce and trade, and the sum of a hundred millions annually taken from the people might be shown. There are few who estimate sufficiently the suppressive effects of bad laws; generally speaking, the good suppressed is greater than the positive and visible evil directly inflicted.

This was made manifest to the country in the case of the Post-office, by the investigation induced by Mr. Rowland Hill, before the Whigs managed to shelve him into the Treasury for three years, and then to extinguish him by putting him into a subordinate place in the Post-office, whence, of course, he cannot take his pay and speak forth opinions against his paymasters. The fact is now shown, that for one letter which was then sent by the post, four were suppressed by the heavy postage. There are five letters sent by the post now for one that was sent when the average postage of an inland letter was a trifle under sevenpence. Correspondence through the post is, more than one-half of it, upon matters of commerce and trade; and this postal increase, following immediately upon the removal of the excessive impost, supplies a great fact, and is strong evidence of what must be the suppressive effects of the Customs and of the Excise.

It is a low estimate to say that taxes upon the necessities of life, upon tea, coffee, sugar, spices, fruits, eggs, meat, and other articles, suppress at least one hundred per cent. of commerce, which would otherwise receive existence. The tea, for instance, which is now sold for four and sixpence the pound, would be sold for a shilling; and the immense number of poor who are now obliged to beg the used tea-leaves of the rich, would consume the article themselves, and gain, from better comfort and food, additional energy to that which they now possess, and become of double use to society as producers.

The effect of semi-starvation in deteriorating the people and destroying the energy of the country, is manifest to us all when looking at the stunted and wan aspects of the handloom

weavers, their wives and children. And this state of destitution has been brought home now to more than one-half of the labouring classes, and the fear of want to more than five-eighths of the people; yet from a people so reduced by class government one million sterling per week is taken by that government for taxes, and one quarter of a million sterling per week to keep up a compulsory Church. Could the people have done worse for themselves? Of this one million and a quarter sterling per week, one million is taken from them to pay the interest of a debt of eight hundred millions, contracted to fight unnecessary wars, after having spent thousands upon thousands of millions raised yearly from the people as they went on contracting it, and to pay for a destructive war establishment, or an establishment kept up for the purpose of war and destruction, in a time of peace; and because the aristocracy are afraid to trust the defence of the realm to the people of the realm. They are afraid to trust the people with arms. It is on account of that fear, and the knowledge that the people do not love the compulsory Church, that the people are compelled to pay one million and a quarter per week, independently of poor-rates, highway-rates, and all other useful social objects. One hundred and thirty thousand of men, with as many muskets, and some dozens of rounds of peristaltic persuaders to each in the shape of bullets, are kept up by the aristocracy and the House of Commons, because they have so governed the people that they dare not trust them. ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER PER WEEK FOR DESTRUCTIVENESS AND THE COMPULSORY CHURCH. PASS IT ROUND.

LAMARTINE.

Whatever may be the differences of opinion as to the revolution itself, all must admire the ability and the courage displayed by Lamartine in the fulfilment of the difficult duties imposed upon him; for although he has colleagues, he is understood to be the mind by which the Provisional Government is directed, and from him have proceeded all those decrees which have assured, for a time at least, France from anarchy and Europe from war. Whatever the Government has done which sober reason cannot approve is well known to have emanated from others, and to have been disapproved by him. The wonderful courage, both moral and physical, which he has shown on so many occasions is another title to respect; and if he should succeed in surrendering his trust into the hands of the National Convention without further disturbance of the public tranquillity, he will have achieved a task which all who know the material he has to deal with would have pronounced impossible, and established his title to a place among the greatest men which any age or country has produced. All Europe will be his debtors; the whole world will willingly accord its gratitude and applause, for he will not only have preserved his own country from anarchy, but have done the far greater service of vindicating humanity, and setting an example of restraint in times of excitement which may operate in other years and other lands.—*Critic*.

As the Americans would say, we endorse this just tribute. How much more is owing to him for having preserved France from anarchy, than is owing to the Duke and the allied powers for the destruction of Waterloo! Great occasions will be generally found to produce great men; the hour and the man mostly concur. If Lamartine had but saved France from a week’s carnage, how great would have been his merit; but to have met the vast exigency, to have put forth immediately so much of instruction amidst so terrible an agitation, proves him truly great. Yet it is the cue given to the Editors under the influence of Government and the Clubs to find fault, to take exceptions, and to carp at the means taken to meet the difficulties created by the selfishness and cupidity of the past Government.

TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN,—It is evident from all that is passing around us that a terrible crisis is at hand.

The working men are struggling for the franchise, and you are insulted in the persons of those of your leaders, who, in their places in Parliament, speak of your burthens, and ask for their diminution.

An imbecile and arrogant administration guides the councils of the Queen.

I implore you, as an earnest friend of peace, order, and liberty, that you forthwith prepare addresses to the Queen and Parliament, urging that immediate concessions be made to the wants of the people.

Do not place any reliance in coercion—in treason or sedition bills. *The people must be enfranchised*: and if the men of property, intelligence, and virtue, will only come forward and head the people, the power of violent men will cease.

I strongly urge you also to get up addresses to Richard Cobden, John Bright, Joseph Hume, and other leaders of the free-trade party, asking them to head a great national movement in favour of equal representation, perfect free trade, religious liberty, and cheap government.

If you hesitate now, all is lost! and this country, in spite of the efforts of a few of us to procure reform by peaceful means, will soon be given up to all the horrors of a revolution.

With an earnest prayer that you may be equal to the crisis, I am,
Your faithful fellow-countryman,
HENRY VINCENT.
Fellenberg House, Stamford-hill,
April 10th, 1848.

A WORD TO THE MIDDLE CLASSES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—The answer to your correspondent's query respecting the class of persons who are represented in the House of Commons, can be furnished in even fewer words than those in which the interrogation is conveyed.

In proof that the upper class is solely represented in that House, it is only necessary to point to the fact, that the interest of that class forms the basis of all legislation. The effect of the deference which has been so eagerly paid by the middle class to aristocratical prejudices, is now clearly evidenced in their temporary deprivation of the power which the Reform Bill, with all its failings, guaranteed to their possession.

For the attainment of that power the middle classes are mainly indebted to that portion of their brethren who are now, in their turn, struggling for political freedom. In the midst of that struggle the middle class is silent. The fact that some of the oppressed have announced their determination to seek the acquirement of their rights by physical force, when they conceive that all other means have failed, cannot justify that silence; nay, that very determination renders it the more incumbent upon them to become the unflinching advocates of the rights of their brethren, in order that they may be kept from affording their enemies an additional pretext for retaining them in slavery.

Among the five millions of individuals who signed the petition for the Charter, are several of the middle classes. To some of the proceedings of the persons who professedly represent that immense number it is well known they object: their continued silence will, however, naturally be construed into approval of those proceedings. Surely it is far from wise to leave those parties in entire possession of the field of political agitation.

That portion of the middle class who admit the right of the masses to the franchise, in common with the greater proportion of those of us who comprise the working class, deprecate a resort to violent means for its attainment; and, therefore, cannot conscientiously unite with those who recommend their adoption. The power of moral force is at this hour in our united keeping, and dependent upon our consistency. We cannot estimate too highly the importance of our position. Let us not, by cold indifference, dare to prove faithless to our trust. Silence at the present eventful crisis would imply a doubt of the efficiency of the means we have advocated.

The whole body of the middle classes would do well to aid us, at once, in the attainment of our political rights, before they are driven to it. Already, the feverish effects of political excitement are reflected upon the interests of trade. For the sake of those interests we must make short work of this matter. With the middle classes rests its brevity. Those of us who are struggling for liberty will never rest till our victory is achieved.

BRETHREN OF THE MIDDLE CLASSES, share with us the honours of that victory; we shall unitedly reap its glorious fruits.

Yours, in sincerity,
A NORWICH OPERATIVE.

April 8th, 1848.

While the son of Mr. Dennison, of Shrewsbury House, Shooter's-hill, was firing at a target, the other day, a ball struck a post, and glancing thence, hit a child of Mr. Dennison's gardener, killing him on the spot.

ANTI-SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—Slavery in Kentucky appears to be doomed. A third or fourth attempt to repeal the law which prohibits the importation of slaves into that state, so far as to allow their importation for use but not for sale, has been defeated in the Senate by a vote of 19 to 17. The people have once voted in favour of calling a convention; and a bill has passed the Legislature now in session, again submitting the question for their final determination. At first the opposition was strong; but the vote already taken has put a quietus to the opponents, and those who were at first its strong opponents, are now loudly telling their reasons for being in favour of a convention. A few of the leading conventionists are determined that the new constitution shall contain a provision for the gradual abolition of slavery; whilst others declare that so long as there is a black skin in Kentucky it should be held in bondage. But that a majority are opposed to slavery, or at least to the increase of slaves, is clearly shown by a vote upon the bill repealing the law of 1833.

THE SOUTH DURHAM DIALECT.—"Fetch me a leather," cried a Stockton artisan to an apprentice. The lad ran off, and returned with an old shoe! "No, no," said the workman, "it's a leather I want, to get up into that chair loft." "O-h-h!" cried the tyro, a light breaking in upon him, "you want a stool!" And away he ran for a ladder.—*Gateshead Observer.*

UNION OF THE MIDDLE AND WORKING CLASSES.

In many parts of the country measures have been taken by the middle classes for showing their sympathy with the Chartists in their efforts to obtain a voice in the legislature, and for deprecating any resort to physical force.

At a meeting of gentlemen of the middle classes, held at Davis's Committee Rooms, Leicester, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, it is not only desirable, but absolutely essential to the peace of Society, and to the progress of enlightened Reforms, that a union be effected between the Working and Middle Classes of Society.

A sub-committee was appointed to communicate with influential men throughout the country, with a view to carry out the purpose of the above resolution.—*Leicester Mercury.*

At Bradford, the following important appeal has been placarded throughout the town:—

To the Non-Electors of the Borough of Bradford.

We, the undersigned Electors of the Borough of Bradford, think it right to take this mode of expressing to you our sympathy with the earnest desire which we are aware many of you feel to obtain those political privileges which we have and which you have not.

Being convinced that your claim to participate with us in the right of voting for the men who dispose of the Revenue, to raise which you, as well as ourselves, are taxed, is just and reasonable, and in accordance with the true principles of a representative government, we are both willing and anxious to assist you in all legal, orderly, and constitutional efforts to enforce the claim.

But while thus expressing our opinion and intentions on the question of the Suffrage, we deem it due to you and to ourselves to add, that in some parts of the kingdom, men who profess to be the friends and leaders of the people, have advised them to assert their own rights by a disturbance of the public peace, by steps which may endanger the property of others.

We will not insult our fellow townsmen, by supposing it possible that the men of Bradford could be guilty of such insane attempts; on the contrary, we believe that we shall all of us, both Electors and Non-Electors, agree in thinking it the bounden duty of every sincere friend of freedom, to resist to the utmost of his power all attempts to disturb social order or violate the law, not only on account of the injury such attempts would inflict on the community in general, their unconstitutional and illegal character, and the certain misery they would entail on the misguided actors, but because by giving reasonable ground of apprehension to all lovers of peace and order, they would, more than by any other possible measure, retard the cause of Universal Suffrage.

While, therefore, we deprecate the policy which disassociates the Middle Classes from the Operatives, we ask you to believe in our warmest sympathies with you under your present distress and your many heavy burdens. And we do not hesitate to say, that at a period of such lamentable distress, we deplore the determination to keep up so large an expenditure of public money, and desire a change in the entire system of taxation. We wish for better and cheaper government, and trust no ministry will be allowed to plunge this country into war on any pretext whatever, short of the defence of the lives or property of our fellow subjects. We lament to see our friends treated with derision and contempt in the House of Commons, and therefore, both on the grounds of our mutual interest, and of justice to all, we desire to see that House composed of Members who are really the representatives of public opinion.

In the hope and trust that you will unite your efforts with ours, so that together we may enable Bradford to take its fitting share in the peaceful but vigorous advocacy of this cause which both you and we have at heart,

We are, respectfully,
Your fellow Townsmen,

Titus Salt	S. W. Scarlett
Henry Forbes	Stephen Watson
James Ellis	Joseph Greenough
Henry Brown	John Diggles
William Stead	Henry F. Newall
Samuel Bottomley	Walter Scott
J. G. Miall	James Acworth, LL.D.
John Priestman	John Dale
W. E. Forster	Nathaniel Briggs
George Alderson	John Tordoff
William German	J. T. Bushworth
George Binns	William Smith
John Glover	Benjamin Walker
Joseph Foster	Edward Kenion
Benjamin Berry	John Cluderay
Benjamin Godwin, D.D.	P. K. Holden
J. V. Godwin	John Burrell
Henry Dowson	James Sprunt
Benjamin Harrison	John Cooke
Henry Laycock	Joseph Farrar
James Sutcliffe	Richard Wadsworth
Samuel Smith	William Byles
William Watson	Christopher Wilkinson
E. S. Holmes	James Grainge
John Rawson	Francis Clowes
Henry Rawson	Daniel Lillingworth

N.B. Electors are requested to attach their names to the above address, which is now lying at the Reform-Club Rooms, Sun-bridge.

PHYSICAL AND MORAL FORCE CHARTISM.—For years past there has been a wide gulf between the middle and working classes in Leicester and Nottingham. Recent events have contributed rather to widen than to narrow the chasm. Dr. McDowell has been haranguing the people on the propriety and utility of physical force. The threats which have been made have created many apprehensions. The military have had orders to be prepared, and special constables have been called out by hundreds. On the other hand, Passmore Edwards has been speaking on Moral Power, and its consequent results if fairly tried, on the political liberties of the people. On Monday, the 3rd inst., he addressed upwards of 4,000 in the Amphitheatre, on the People's Liberties, and how to obtain them. At this meeting a resolution was unanimously passed, to use all means to secure a reconciliation between the middle and working classes. This meeting was the forerunner of a salutary feeling which has pervaded the people generally. On Friday evening, Mr. Edwards addressed several thousand persons in the open air, and after

showing them the folly and absurdity of thinking that they could gain their political freedom by arms, he secured from them an unanimous resolution, that they would seek the rights to which they were entitled by peaceable and constitutional means only. This was the manner in which Dr. McDowell's physical force schemes were crushed. The working men were heartily glad that there was a disposition on the part of a large section of the middle class to join them.

NOTTINGHAM.—By many warlike speeches from Dr. McDowell, a large number of this place have been doing their utmost to get arms. Very exciting language has frequently been uttered—sufficiently to induce the authorities to prepare for the worst. A special effort was made to get together a large meeting in the Market-place on Monday last. It was fearfully anticipated that the peace would be broken, and every effort was made to obtain public order. At about one o'clock, there were upwards of 15,000 persons present, though the town had been placarded for all persons to stay away. Mr. Passmore Edwards, of London, who had been introduced to some of the leading gentlemen of the town by the Rev. J. P. Mursell, of Leicester, attended the meeting, and was the first who was called on to address it. He showed in a long address, which was frequently applauded, that the people were entitled to their rights, but that it was utterly impossible for them to attempt to obtain them by any other than those of a purely peaceful and moral character. A moral tone was given to the meeting which greatly swayed it during all the future proceedings. Dr. McDowell and others followed, sometimes advocating physical, and at other times moral force. The meeting, which was expected to be exciting in its nature, and injurious in its results, passed off quietly, and so all the special constables and soldiers had nothing to do.

On Monday there was a crowded meeting of the shopkeepers and special constables at the Corn Exchange, Manchester, "to consider what their duty as special constables is to their fellow-men who are striving to obtain the People's Charter, and also to express their opinion on the critical state of the times." Mr. Abel Heywood occupied the chair. Amongst other resolutions, the following were adopted:—

That it is the opinion of the shopkeepers and special constables of Manchester, here assembled, that the present excited state of the country, the alarming depression of trade, and the truly miserable and impoverished condition of the working classes, are owing to the misrule and oppression of the present and past Governments, and that such depression, poverty, and misery, are removable, and ought to be, and must be, removed.

That it is the opinion of this meeting, that, in order to carry out the spirit and meaning of the foregoing resolutions, nothing short of the People's Charter becoming the law of the land will restore society to its just and prosperous state.

FIVE DISSENTING MINISTERS AT DERSBY have sent a memorial to Lord John Russell, in which they say:—

We need hardly assure you that we are the undivided advocates of peace and righteousness, bound by a sacred regard to the will of our divine Master, Jesus Christ. At the same time we conscientiously hold that every man ought to have a voice in the formation of the laws to which he is held amenable. This is equity at all times; but there are special reasons why, at the present time, hope should be held out that, at no very distant day, this right will be granted. Timely concession to just demands is certain salvation; while the flat denial of rights withheld, and an appeal to physical force to support that denial, is a course that has generally proved unsuccessful, always productive of irritation, carnage, and misery, and has frequently precipitated the measure demanded without due preparation.

The friends of national reform in Birmingham, under the presidency of Mr. Councillor Baldwin, have formed an association, to be called the Birmingham Political Council, "for the purpose of procuring the reforms essential to the welfare of the country in the present critical juncture, and to secure, by judicious measures, the peaceful accomplishment of the national liberty." Under the head "Peace, Justice, Prosperity," they have issued an address to the tradesmen and working classes, in which they say:—

There is but one hope for England in the midst of the present difficulties, and that is, an honourable union of the industrious of all ranks to secure the electoral rights of the working classes, and to place the House of Commons under the complete and salutary control of the national voice. There is no other measure now adequate to the necessities of the country, or capable of rescuing society from the calamities, destitution, and misfortune, which a corrupt Government has entailed.

At Glasgow a movement on the part of the middle classes has commenced. A correspondent writes:—

A few of the more influential belonging to the Complete Suffrage and Chartist Associations here got up a meeting, with a view to draw out the reforming party generally. The effort has been very successful. The most influential of the respectable Chartists evinced a most excellent spirit. They not only agreed to abstain from pressing the "name," but likewise suggested the propriety of their not speaking at the meeting, in case their doing so might prejudice the effort in the bud. I send you the *Glasgow Saturday Post*, containing a very good report of the proceedings. But what I wish to direct your attention to is, that although the resolutions, as you may see, do not contain the most remote reference to the Charter, the press generally, in Glasgow, has dubbed the meeting a *Charter* meeting, but has not given a record of the speeches. Glasgow is quiet; but trade, generally, hopelessly bad. The middle classes are suffering severely, but they are contemptibly apathetic.

A Piedmontese Jew is said to have bequeathed by will a sum of three million francs to the Pops.

THE CHARTIST CONVENTION.

The Convention sits daily, from nine till five, save about an hour for refreshment at one; Mr. M'Grath in the chair.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5.

Mr. FEARNS O'CONNOR, delegated from Leeds, addressed the Convention in a speech of an hour's length, and then went to his place in the House of Commons. He described the increase of Chartian since 1839, alluded to next Monday's demonstration, and gave some advice.

In 1839, the Chartist Convention sat seven months, spent £30,000, and obtained but 1,250,000 signatures to their petition. In 1841, when he was in York Castle, and after the present Lord Campbell had assured Government that Chartism was for ever destroyed, above 2,000,000 of signatures were obtained, at a cost of £120. In 1843, the costs were £89, and the signatures 3,373,000. The petition next Monday would have appended to it 5,400,000 signatures. It was clear that a great change in the opinions of the masses had taken place before the events of the French revolution, though that had produced powerful effects in this country. However, nothing would be done by the British Government on the mere force of foreign example, unless the mind and action of the British nation compelled it. Though he would pledge himself on his honour as a Chartist leader, if he were questioned in his place in Parliament, that not a single pane of glass should be broken next Monday, or the least tumult be caused except by pickpockets, yet he was resolved to be no longer bamboozled. The Government might rely on its army, officered by the aristocracy; but they would do well to remember that the privates have brother countrymen; and further, that the whole force they command would be weak to suppress the efforts of millions of united people. If the petition were rejected, he advised the holding of simultaneous meetings on Good Friday or Easter Monday next, calling on the Queen to dissolve the Parliament, to dismiss her present Ministers, and to take to her counsel men who would carry out the principles of the Charter.

Mr. CUFFAY, a London delegate, said the men of London were up to the mark, and eager for the fray. A meeting had taken place with the Irish Confederates [of London], and they had agreed to join the procession on Monday under the flag of Erin.

On the reassembling of the Convention after a mid-day adjournment, two gentlemen from Mr. Gurney's establishment appeared at the reporters' table, to take notes for Government. They were received with cheers. The principal speakers seemed afterwards to be more measured in their language.

Mr. BONTRRRE O'BRIEN felt bound to declare that a vast proportion of the population of London [for which he is delegate] were not Chartists, and did not go with the Chartists.

That knowledge he gained by actual experience at theatres, taverns, clubs, and coffee-houses, and in the streets [oh, oh!] He gave notice of a motion, that the Convention, as it represented only a small section of the industrious classes, should confine itself to presenting its petition. Afterwards a stronger National Convocation should be brought together for considering ulterior measures. No step should be taken against the law till it was sure that the people were stronger than the law. [oh, oh!]

Mr. CLARKE, of the Executive Council, said that their plan was, that the people should assume the responsibility of ulterior measures, and appoint a Convocation of 500 members. If their petition was rejected by Parliament with scorn, Irish aid would not be refused.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6.

On Thursday the "National Convention" reassembled, for the further despatch of business. Mr. M'Grath again occupied the chair. The Government short-hand writers were again in attendance, and the galleries were so densely crowded with auditors, that it became necessary in the course of the day to admit them into the body of the hall.

Mr. KYDD moved, and Mr. FUSSELL seconded, the issuing of an address or manifesto by the Convention to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and particularly to her Majesty's ministers, for the purpose of laying before them the information derived from the delegates relative to the miserable and distressed condition of the working classes of this country. After a short conversation the motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed to draw up the address.

Mr. CUFFAY, as chairman of the committee for managing the intended procession on Monday, announced that the arrangements were all complete for that ceremonial.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR stated that on Saturday evening there would arrive at the Great Western Railway station at Paddington, from the estate of the National Land Company, two cars, capable of conveying the monster petition and the whole body of delegates in the procession, so that the annoyance experienced on a former occasion by the petition being carried on the shoulders of sixteen men, like so many slaves, would be remedied, at the same time there would also arrive twelve horses to draw the carriages, which, he believed, would reflect great credit upon the constructors, the men of the National Land Company.

Mr. WHEELER moved that an address be issued to the shopkeepers of London, stating "the determination of the Convention to cause property to be respected on our line of route, and that we have no idea of coming into collision with the authorities, but we recommend that they close their shops as a precautionary measure during the procession on Monday next."

Mr. ERNEST JONES objected to the latter part of the motion, as it seemed to identify the Convention with the thieves and pickpockets who committed depredations on the last similar occasion. There was no danger to be apprehended from the Chartist

body, and therefore why tell the shopkeepers to close their shops?

Mr. HARNEY concurred in this view, as did Mr. F. O'CONNOR, who remarked that the paragraph objected to inferred a presumption of danger, when no grounds for it existed.

After some discussion Mr. Wheeler consented to omit the words complained of, and the motion in its amended form was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. CLARKE, on behalf of the Executive Committee, then submitted to the Convention the programme of business prepared by that body for the adoption of the Convention. These were the resolutions:—

1. That in the event of the national petition being rejected by the House of Commons, that this Convention prepare a national memorial to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament, and call to her council such Ministers only as will make the People's Charter a Cabinet measure.

2. That this Convention agree to the convocation of a national assembly, to consist of delegates appointed at public meetings, for the purpose of presenting the national memorial to the Queen; and adopting such other steps as they may deem advisable to secure the immediate establishment of the People's Charter.

3. This Convention call upon the country to hold simultaneous meetings on Good Friday, April 21, for the purpose of adopting the national memorial, and electing delegates to the national assembly.

4. That the national assembly meet in London on Monday, May 1, 1848.

In order to open the discussion he would, for form's sake, move the adoption of the first resolution.

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS was not actuated by any factious motives towards the committee, but he felt bound to dissent *in toto* to the whole programme now submitted to the Convention. He moved, as an amendment, that

This Convention believed the Queen to be thoroughly and completely ignorant of the true state of the country, and likewise, believing her to be entirely swayed by the influence of an unprincipled and dishonest Ministry, will not consent to petition nor memorialize any more should the petition be rejected on Monday, the 10th instant, but will declare its sittings permanent, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures to establish the People's Charter as the law of the land.

Mr. CUFFAY seconded the amendment. He had come to the conclusion that the time was gone by for memorials. He should accept the rejection of the petition as a declaration of war, and into that war he was ready to enter [hear, hear].

Mr. BRONTE O'BRIEN said, at the risk of some unpopularity, he must oppose both the programme and the amendment. If he thought the present Convention was so constituted as to be capable of carrying out ulterior measures with the support of the country, he should concur in the amendment; but he contended this Convention had been only appointed for the special purpose of superintending the presentation of the petition; and no authority had been delegated to the members by the people to go further. He wished a full representation of all classes of the people in a great national assembly before any ulterior measures were adopted; and therefore he begged to propose as another amendment a resolution to the effect—

That this Convention, representing as it does only a small section of the industrious classes of the country, can only be considered as the precursor to the Convocation of another and more important body to represent the people generally, and that therefore this Convention do hereby declare its determination to do no other business than the strictly legal and constitutional one of superintending the presentation of the national petition, and that it leave all ulterior measures to a national assembly, which shall represent the country generally, and be convoked at the earliest period that may be found practicable; and that this Convention does further pledge itself to use every legal and constitutional means in its power to promote the speedy and effective calling together of such national assembly.

Mr. LOWARY (Carlisle) seconded the amendment moved by Mr. O'Brien, on the ground that his constituents, when they sent him, never contemplated this Convention being a permanent body.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR addressed the Convention on the general question of the programme submitted by the executive committee, and in a long speech urged his former arguments in favour of the Charter, declaring that he would rather die a martyr in the cause than live a slave. He called upon the Convention not to tie its hands by declaring itself to be permanent, but to consent to the Convocation of a national assembly elected with a view to its permanency until the Charter was carried. He, for one, would never shrink from the risk and responsibility which the movement had cast upon him, but he entreated them not to damage the great cause now by interfering with the duties for which they had been specially appointed, but let a national assembly be convoked, and whatever the majority of that assembly willed he was determined to carry out [loud cheers].

Mr. H. CHILD (London) said he had another amendment to the proposition of the executive to submit to the Convention. His amendment was—

That this Convention is called together in consequence of unparalleled distress—a distress brought on by circumstances such as never existed in any country in the world before; that the great mass of the working classes having no confidence in the legislature, and having called together men of our own class in whom they have confidence, would feel that those men were neglecting their duty if they wasted their time at this the commencement of their proceedings upon a matter they cannot possibly know anything about until after the presentation of the national petition; be it therefore resolved that the further debate on the motion now under discussion be adjourned until Monday, the 10th instant.

This motion having been seconded by Mr. DONOVAN, of Manchester, Mr. TATTERSALL (Rochdale) moved, and Mr. LINNEY (Birmingham) seconded, a further amendment:—

That the Convention recommend the holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country on the 12th instant, to take into consideration the decision of the House of Commons upon the national petition, and to decide upon the future policy to be pursued by the Convention.

Mr. ERNEST JONES introduced and moved the adoption of a fifth amendment, in the following terms:—

Be it resolved, That in the event of the national petition being rejected by the House of Commons, a memorial, to be adopted at simultaneous meetings of the people, shall be addressed to the Queen, demanding the dissolution of Parliament, and the dismissal of her Ministerial advisers; and, further, that the said simultaneous meetings shall elect delegates to a new convention, instructed to sit permanently until the Charter is made the law of the land; and that the present Convention continue sitting until the meeting of such national convention.

Mr. CLARKE (Bristol) seconded the last-proposed amendment. All these six several and distinct propositions were then fully discussed; and a long, somewhat stormy, and violent debate ensued, in the course of which almost every delegate present declared his opinions upon each. The language used by some was of a pacificatory character, urging the enforcement of the Chartist claims by the employment of moral force only; while others boldly and unhesitatingly "declared for war." The opinions as to the merits or demerits of each proposition were various, but those of the executive council and of Mr. E. Jones seemed to be most generally popular. The discussion was protracted until the hour at which the Convention adjourned for dinner.

On its meeting again, at half-past two o'clock, Mr. C. DOYLE, the Secretary, suggested a further proposition, to the effect, that—

The Convention agree to the appointment of a provisional committee of thirteen, from the delegates present, to remain in London to make arrangements for the meeting of the national assembly, and to take under their management the general affairs of the Chartists up to that time.

This would not only save expense, but would enable many delegates to agitate the country districts in the interim between the meeting of the national assembly and the present time. This addendum to the original programme was strongly objected to by Mr. CUFFAY, and others, and the general debate was renewed with increased energy and vigour. It continued until the approach of the hour when the adjournment for the day had been fixed to take place, but it was put an end to by Mr. CLARKE announcing that an amalgamation of the two propositions—the one of the committee, and the other moved by Mr. Ernest Jones—had been effected, and he trusted would receive unanimous support. The programme, as agreed between the committee and Mr. Jones, would stand thus in its amended form:—

1. That in the event of the national petition being rejected by the House of Commons, that this Convention prepare a national memorial to the Queen to dissolve the present Parliament, and call to her council such Ministers only as will make the People's Charter a Cabinet measure.

2. That this Convention agree to the convocation of a national assembly, to consist of delegates appointed at public meetings, and to remain sitting until the People's Charter is the law of the land.

3. That this Convention call upon the country to hold simultaneous meetings on Good Friday, April 21, for the purpose of adopting the national memorial of the Chartist delegates to the national assembly.

4. That the national assembly meet in London on Monday, April 24; and

5. That the present Convention shall continue to hold its sittings until the meeting of the national assembly.

[Cheers.] He moved the adoption of the amended programme.

Mr. E. JONES said, for the sake of unanimity he withdrew his amendment, and cordially seconded the motion of Mr. Clarke. All the other amendments having been withdrawn, the amended programme was put and agreed to, Mr. Cuffay alone being dissentient.

This result of the day's proceedings drew down long-continued cheers from the vast mass which at this moment filled every corner of the building.

Mr. E. JONES gave notice of his intention, on Friday, to move the adoption, by the Convention, of a tri-colour [renewed cheers].

The Convention then adjourned to the next day.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7.

On Friday the Government proclamation was the principal topic of discussion.

Mr. WHEELER moved for the appointment of a committee to prepare a counter proclamation to that of the foolish manifesto published by the police authorities, and declaring that the procession on Monday next would be carried on notwithstanding [vehement cheering].

Mr. CUFFAY seconded the motion for a counter proclamation with pleasure. As for the other proclamation, it was no proclamation at all, but a mere notice from the Commissioners of Police; the Government were evidently afraid to issue a proclamation [cheers]. Had they done so, however, he would have taken it as a declaration of war against the people; and then they would have known what to do with it [cheers]. Why, they issued a similar notice at the time of the Trafalgar-square meeting, only then they quoted an act of the reign of George III., and now they feel it necessary to go so far back as the reign of Charles II. [groans]. Well, then, the procession committee had determined not to give way [cheers]. He spoke now as if he stood upon the edge of the grave, for his life, perhaps, was not worth an hour's purchase [sensation]. He had to inform them that the dinner which was to come off in the evening at Highbury Barn Tavern could not take place. The landlord had been so intimidated that, after getting in the supplies, and engaging eighty waiters, he was obliged to give it up [cries of "shame"].

Mr. WEST counselled calmness and deliberation and an avoidance of such extravagances as Mr. Cuffay's declaration that his life was not worth an hour's purchase. All that they wanted was justice. They wanted not the property of the higher, or the middle, or any other class. All they asked for was to live by their labour, and if in pursuit of this simple act of justice they were to die, then better at once than die the slow, lingering, horrible death of starvation [cheers].

Mr. F. O'CONNOR complained of many misrepresentations that had been made of his sayings and

doings in connexion with the Chartist body. He had been taunted with the foolish and ridiculous ebullitions of some of the members of the Convention, and which had induced the Government to take the steps they had done with respect to the procession. It was not the original desire of the Government to do them any damage. He had been taunted at Lancaster with having created excitement for the purpose of filling his own coffers, and to procure an increased circulation of the *Northern Star*. Now, he had made up his mind to give every farthing of the profits of the *Northern Star* to sustain the movements of the Convention [loud cheers]. Mr. O'Connor then read a letter from Mr. T. S. Duncome, M.P., in which that gentleman said:—

I can, of course, make every allowance for reasonable excitement; but I cannot reconcile to my mind the folly of jeopardizing a good and just cause by extravagant language and foolish threats, which, as of old, can only have the effect of retarding progress, and disarming its best friends.

Nothing, in my mind, could be more ridiculous or cruel than to hazard the long-looked-for prospects of the people, by any rash collision with the authorities, and those who adopt such a course will impose upon themselves a fearful responsibility.

THINK! THINK! THINK!
and remember—that one false step may seal the fate of millions.

Other delegates addressed the meeting, and the resolution was unanimously adopted. There was, moreover, unanimity in the determination that the meeting and procession should take place.

The following counter proclamation appeared this morning:—

TO THE INHABITANTS OF LONDON.
Fellow Men,—We, the members of the National Convention, now assembled at the Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square, composed of delegates from all parts of Great Britain, having seen a proclamation issued by the Commissioners of Police, stating that the procession advertised to take place on the 10th of April is contrary to a statute passed in the arbitrary reign of Charles the Second, believe that such proclamation is an infringement of the right of petition and public meetings, and hereby declare their firm determination to hold such meeting and procession, and call upon the inhabitants of London to assist by their presence in vindicating our mutual rights. We have also observed with indignation the statements in the *Times* and other papers, that we were organizing a physical outbreak, with the intention of commencing a war against life and property. We throw back the imputation with scorn upon its malignant and ill-advised proclaimers, and assert, in the most positive terms, that we have no intention of breaking the law; that our procession will be an unarmed moral demonstration; that we respect life and property, but are equally determined to have our own lives and property respected, and in the event of our being unjustly attacked, we call upon you and the country generally to throw around us the mantle of your protection.

(Signed by all the Delegates.)

Friday, April 7, 1848.

Mr. REYNOLDS (Derby), then stated the result of the deputation of three delegates commissioned to wait upon Sir G. Grey for the purpose of expostulation. They were received by the Under-Secretary, Sir Denis Le Marchant, with whom were the Attorney-General and Mr. Hall, the Bow-street magistrate. Sir Denis intimated that Government would adopt no recommendation of departure from their plans. The coldness and self-sufficiency of Sir Denis were alluded to by Mr. Reynolds.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

The delegates re-assembled at nine o'clock, when the Hall was exceedingly crowded.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR, M.P., opened the proceedings of the day, by communicating to the Convention the proceedings which had taken place in the House of Commons on the previous evening, and especially announced that Lord John Russell had conceded to him Friday next as the day on which he might bring forward his motion on the subject of the People's Charter [hear, hear]. If this concession had not been made by the noble lord, he (Mr. F. O'Connor) would not have been able to bring forward the question for at least a month [cheers]. The hon. member then entered at considerable length into a denunciation of the measure introduced on Friday night by Sir G. Grey—a measure intended, as he believed, for the further coercion of Ireland, but which would be equally applicable to this country. Looking at the manner in which he had been "badgered" in his place in Parliament, for the conduct of others, he begged of all the delegates to be cautious as to the language made use of, as every word uttered in that hall was conveyed to the Government, and he was made responsible for it [hear, hear]. As he was obliged to leave town that afternoon, he hoped some one of the delegates would move for leave of absence for him for the remainder of the day. He should return on Sunday, and be at his post with them on Monday morning [loud cheers].

Leave of absence was then granted to Mr. F. O'Connor.

It was carried by a majority of 28 to 12—

That deputations of the delegates be at once appointed to wait upon the Liberal members who had voted against the introduction of the Government measure proposed by Sir George Grey, on Friday evening, as well as upon the members of Parliament representing the districts with which the delegates were themselves respectively connected, to urge upon them to adopt such a course as would prevent the bill being read a second time and further proceeded with on Monday, so that time might be afforded for an expression of public opinion upon it.

At the afternoon sitting the delegates gave in their reports. Mr. WEST said he had called on Lord John Russell, at the Home-office, but he did not succeed in seeing his lordship, who he understood was not there. He (Mr. West) complained of the impolite way in which he was received upon the occasion by a gentleman, who he supposed to be a secretary, and

who, he said, treated him with the utmost haughtiness and unconcern, "as if he had been vermin." He thought it right that noblemen should be made acquainted with the insolent manner in which officials were accustomed to treat strangers who called upon business. In the event of Monday passing over quietly, which he had every reason to expect, he hoped to have another day appointed for an interview with his lordship. Mr. TATTERSALL said he had waited on the hon. member for Rochdale (Mr. S. Crawford), who at the interview declared Lord Grey's proposed measure to be the worst one ever brought into the house, and expressed his intention of opposing it. Mr. PETER had waited on Mr. Palmer, the member for Plymouth, by whom he was received with courtesy. Mr. Palmer considered the measure to be a necessary one under the present circumstances, and would support the Government in carrying it out with the least possible delay. Reports were received from other delegates. Lord Morpeth had received the deputations with courtesy, but of course could not comply with their request. It was reported that Mr. Thornely, M.P., would agree to three points in the Charter; Mr. Clay to four. The latter gentleman was of opinion, that the Government would be compelled to do something for the country. He thought that the Charter brought into the House by Mr. O'Connor would be better if brought in as a bill. He asked if they (the Chartists) would object to a concession of some of the small points of the Charter merely. Mr. Stevens answered that they would not refuse any concession of the kind, but they would nevertheless continue to claim the whole of the six points. Mr. STEVENSON said he had waited on Dr. Bowring, who was entirely with them. He would vote against the coercion bill, and in favour of every point of the Charter, and his only regret upon the subject was the damage that the cause of freedom had sustained through the agency of persons who were not Chartists and honest men. He believed, if they had waited sooner upon hon. members and the Government, that the coercion bill would not have been proposed. Several other gentlemen intimated that they had reports to make of the results of their applications; but it was considered unnecessary to receive them, as they were all of a similar character.

The following resolution was then adopted by a majority of 28 to 14:—

That the Convention calls upon its several constituencies, at the public simultaneous meetings to be held on Monday next, or at some public meeting to be held as soon as possible afterwards, to elect persons to take their places in this Convention, should anything arise, through Government interference or otherwise, to prevent this body from meeting to transact the business for which it has been elected.

The CHAIRMAN read a communication from Mr. J. G. Churchill, a late resident in Paris, who stated himself commissioned by a large number of the citizens to express their cordial and hearty sympathy in the cause of the Convention. A short conversation ensued upon the subject, and Mr. CLARKE moved a resolution to the effect that, while the Convention deprecated the reception of foreign aid, it reciprocated the sympathy expressed by the French people. Mr. JONES seconded the resolution, which was carried without dissent.

The proceedings were then adjourned until Monday at eight o'clock, after a proposal had been made and rejected, that the Convention should resume its sitting on the following day.

RESIGNATION OF MR. BRONTERRE O'BRIEN.—At a meeting held at the South Chartist-hall, on Sunday, Mr. O'Brien, one of the delegates to the Convention, resigned his trust, and in so doing said:—

To the National Convention now sitting I was elected a delegate; but I have not, during the last three days, attended the deliberations of that Convention, because I was made acquainted with the fact that they intended to get up a demonstration in the policy of which I could not concur, and at a time when our strength is not sufficiently matured. [A voice: We shall see that tomorrow.] I have been a good deal in society during the last few days, and from the middle classes on all hands I hear expressions of opinion that the Chartists ought to be all hanged or burned [great uproar]. I took an opportunity, on the very first day I attended the Convention, of stating that I would not budge one inch against the law until we were in a position to overthrow the law.

A voice: If you had acted in concert with the other delegates, you would have been put in possession of the fact that we are now in a position to overthrow the law, and that we'll do it.

Another voice: Is Feargus O'Connor in London, or has he bolted, and, like you, turned traitor? [boisterous cheering.]

Mr. O'Brien: I don't know; I know nothing of Mr. O'Connor; I have had nothing to do with him for the last six or seven years.

A voice: You know we are not going unarmed [applause].

Eventually the meeting refused to hear any further explanation from Mr. O'Brien, and a motion was carried accepting his resignation.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

The delegates assembled this morning shortly after nine o'clock, at the Hall in John-street. The public were not admitted into the Hall, and the only persons present besides the delegates were the reporters for the different morning and evening journals, the Government short-hand writers (one of whom was Mr. Frederick Bond Hughes, who figured in the State trials in Ireland), and a few ladies in the gallery.

The SECRETARY stated that he had this morning received a communication from the Commissioners of Police at Scotland-yard, forbidding the procession, but stating that the monster petition would, of course, be allowed to be taken to the House of Commons.

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR was the principal speaker.

He appeared to be deeply sensible of the dangerous and responsible nature of the position he had taken up. He said:—

Gentlemen, it has been publicly stated, at least I have heard so, that Feargus O'Connor had fled [hear, hear, and laughter]—but, gentlemen, had I done so, or been inclined to do so, I had a very good excuse indeed, for I have been recommended by a medical authority to apply a blister to my chest [loud cheers]. That remedy, however, did not appear to me to be absolutely necessary, and, therefore, I abandoned the plaster to enable me to be with you to-day [cheers].

He then continued at some length—the burden of his remarks being submission to the Government orders:—

It is impossible that everybody can be persuaded to side with us, and I would advise this Convention and the people out of doors to abstain from coming into collision with the constituted authorities [cheers].

Mr. WILKINSON said:—

Perhaps Mr. O'Connor is not acquainted with the result of the Executive Committee meeting yesterday. They came to a resolution that the procession should go to Kennington-common, but if the military had possession of it, they would merely go round the common, and return back again, without attempting any collision with the military. After that the procession would take a certain route, but would not attempt to go down to the House of Commons [hear, hear].

Some of the delegates did not seem disposed to concur in the decision of the Committee, but eventually they were overruled, and a suggestion that if the meeting was not permitted on Kennington-common they should adjourn to Blackheath, was rejected.

Ultimately some of the delegates became loud in their intimations that it was time to go, and the meeting taking the hint rose rather abruptly.

PROHIBITION OF MONDAY'S MEETING.

The following proclamation was posted over London on Friday morning:—

NOTICE!!

Whereas the assemblage of large numbers of people, accompanied with circumstances tending to excite terror and alarm in the minds of her Majesty's subjects, is criminal and unlawful;

And whereas not only those persons who take an active part in such assemblage, but those also who by their presence wilfully countenance it, are acting contrary to law, and are liable to punishment; and whereas by an Act of Parliament, passed in the 13th year of the reign of his late Majesty King Charles II, * intituled "An Act against tumults and disorders, upon pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other addresses to his Majesty in the Parliament," it was enacted "that no person or persons whatsoever shall repair to his Majesty or both or either of the Houses of Parliament, upon pretence of presenting or delivering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other addresses, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, nor at any one time with above the number of ten persons;"

And whereas a meeting has been called to assemble on Monday next, the 10th inst., at Kennington-common, and it is announced in the printed notices calling such meeting that it is intended by certain persons to repair thence in procession to the House of Commons, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, upon pretence of presenting a petition to the Commons House of Parliament; and whereas information has been received that persons have been advised to procure arms and weapons, with the purpose of carrying the same in such procession; and whereas such procession is calculated to excite terror and alarm in the minds of her Majesty's subjects;

All persons are hereby cautioned and strictly enjoined not to attend, or take part in, or be present at, any such assemblage or procession.

And all well-disposed persons are hereby called upon and required to aid in enforcing the provisions of the law, and effectually to protect the public peace, and suppress any attempt at the disturbance thereof.

(Signed) C. ROWAN,
R. MAYNE,
Commissioners of the Police of the Metropolis.
Metropolitan Police-office, Whitehall place,
April 6, 1848.

* The Act of Charles II. is as follows:—"Be it enacted, &c., that no person or persons whatsoever shall, from and after the 1st of August, 1661, labour, or procure the getting of hands, or consent of any persons above the number of twenty or more to any petition, complaint, remonstrance, declaration, or other address to the King, or both, or either Houses of Parliament, for alteration of matters established by law in Church or State, unless the matter thereof have been first consented unto and ordered by three or more justices of that county, or by the major part of the Grand Jury of the county where the same matter shall arise, at their public Assizes or General Quarter Sessions, or if arising in London, by the Lord Mayor, Alderman, and Commons in Common Council assembled, and that no person or persons whatsoever shall repair to his Majesty, or both, or either of the Houses of Parliament, upon pretence of presenting or delivering any petition, complaint, remonstrance, or declaration, or other addresses, accompanied with excessive numbers of people, nor at any time with above the number of ten persons, upon pain of incurring a penalty not exceeding the sum of £100 and three months' imprisonment, without bail or main-prize for every offence.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered in Canada, forty miles from Quebec.

PURITAN NAMES.—The following list may be taken as a specimen of the names common in Boston 200 years ago:—Grace Beamsley, Mercy Beamsley, Deliverance Beck, Strange Beck, Free Grace Bendall, Reform Bendall, Hope-for Bendall, Seaborn Cotton, Fathergone Dinley, Return Gridley, Believe Gridley, Tremble Gridley, Hope Hawkins, Constance Milan, Patience Rice, Hopetill Vical, Waitstill Wintrop, Posthumus Dutchfield, Honor Mahone, Faith Munt, Joyliff Rudock, Temperance Sweet, Newgrace Wilson, Satisfaction Belcher, Redemption Scott, Exercise Shattuck, Christian Stoddart, Remembrance Amery, Desire-the-Truth Akers, Purchase Gibson, Zwishabedai Browne, Pedajah Pormort, Tabitha Bell.—Boston Transcript.

THE CHARTIST DEMONSTRATION.

THE DEFENSIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

The following are a few particulars of the arrangements made by Government and the authorities to prevent any violation of the peace:—To commence with the police force, which is the most exposed on such occasions, and liable to bear the first burst of a popular tumult. An advanced post of 500 men were placed at Ball's Livery Stables, Kennington, concealed from view, but ready to act at a moment's notice, if required. The main strength of the force, amounting to 2,290 men, was concentrated on the Bridges—500 at Westminster, 50 at Hungerford, 600 at Waterloo, and 500 at Blackfriars bridges. At the last mentioned bridge a large body of the city police were also posted, on the Middlesex side of the river. In Palace-yard there was a reserve of 545 men; in Great George-street, of 445; in Trafalgar-square, of 690; and at the Prince's-mews, 40—making a total of 1,680 men. The number of police of all ranks in position was 3,970. The Thames division was disposed in 10 boats, placed at the bridges and at Whitehall-stairs, to act upon the river, if their services were required.

To support this disposition of the police, the Chelsea Pensioners, the military and artillery forces, and the special constabulary, were arranged in the following manner:—There were 400 of the pensioners at Battersea-bridge, 500 at Vauxhall, 200 or 300 at the Pantechicon, and a detachment at Blackfriars, so placed in the houses on each side of Chat-ham-place as their fire would command the passage of the bridge. The whole number out amounted to 1,600 men. The 62d and 17th Regiments of infantry were stationed at Milbank Penitentiary; a battalion of the Guards occupied the new Houses of Parliament, and another was posted at Charing-cross; a body of infantry was placed in some houses which command Westminster-bridge; and the remaining troops of the line, amounting in all to 8,000, were stationed at the different public offices, and in other positions, extending to the city and Tower, which had been carefully selected, as affording facilities for military operations, should these become unavoidable. A strong detachment of Life Guards was placed under the command of General Brotherton at Blackfriars-bridge, and another detachment occupied a position on the Surrey side of Westminster-bridge. There was also an advanced post of cavalry close to Kennington-common. The 12th Light Dragoons occupied Chelsea, and another cavalry regiment was stationed at the Regent's-park barracks. A complete line of military communication was established from the Tower to Buckingham-palace, and the whole was under the direct control of the Duke of Wellington himself. All the public offices were well garrisoned. There were twelve pieces of artillery at the Royal-mews, along with 500 infantry, and thirty pieces of artillery had been brought up to the Tower, with their waggons and the proper complement of artillermen. On the river three steamers had been hired, and were held in readiness to move, at a moment's notice, 1,200 troops from the Dock-yard at Deptford to any point where their presence might be required. There were also pieces of artillery placed in the neighbourhood of Westminster-bridge, ready to do deadly service if required. From two o'clock, when the bridges were closed up, to prevent the meeting as it broke up pouring down tumultuous masses of the people upon this side of the river, the streets were patrolled by the mounted police from Vauxhall-bridge to Temple-bar. The number of this force on duty was 110.

The military, in accordance with the well-known tactics of the Duke of Wellington, remained invisible throughout the day, and no one would have dreamt that within hail almost of the spot where the Chartist demonstration took place there lay in ambush a little army of disciplined troops completely equipped and ready for action. The special constables, however, mustered in great force; they conducted themselves in a most admirable and efficient manner. The total number of special constables in the metropolis is now computed at a moderate calculation to be not less than 150,000, and the zeal with which they have crowded to be sworn in, and to qualify themselves for wielding the truncheon, proves in a most remarkable and gratifying way how strongly the love of order and respect for property are cherished in London. So sensible are the Government of the good services rendered by the special constables that Sir George Grey it is said intends sending them, individually, a formal letter of thanks.

To this account of the arrangements it is right to add, that the police authorities were, one and all, unremitting in their exertions. Mr. Mayne was at the Common at an early hour of the day for the purpose of communicating with Mr. O'Connor. Colonel Rowan remained at Scotland-yard. Captain Hay had the disposition of the forces entrusted to his care, and executed his arduous duties with the greatest forbearance and skill. It is a remarkable tribute to the effectual manner in which all parties concerned have wrought for the public good, and after keeping the metropolis in the greatest suspense and anxiety for days, this much talked-of meeting had by nine o'clock on Monday night vanished so completely that, while precautionary measures were still observed, it was not found necessary to increase the number of police usually on duty after that hour.

Mr. O'Connor was himself the first person to report the result of his meeting at the Home-office. At one o'clock he waited on Sir George Grey, and after stating that the meeting had quietly dispersed, expressed his thanks to the Government for the

forbearance with which they had acted on the occasion.

THE BRIDGES

were the chief points of defence, being, in fact, the boundary beyond which the procession was not, in any case, allowed to pass.

Blackfriars-bridge appeared to be a sort of centre, and had the strongest force during the day. After the meeting on Kennington-common had dispersed, an immense crowd, on their return, straggled irregularly along Blackfriars-road. Upon arriving at Stamford-street, they of course came face to face with the mounted police, who refused them passage, and ranged themselves across the road. Together with these were the police and special constables. Many strenuous attempts were made by the Chartists to get across the bridge. As fresh numbers arrived from Kennington-common, those in advance were pushed forward, but were immediately driven back by the horse patrol without drawing their sabres. The metropolitan police made use of their staves, and from time to time repulsed the crowd, which grew thicker and thicker every minute. In about an hour and a half, however, the mob, which by this time reached as far down as Rowland Hill's Chapel, made many vigorous attempts to force their way through; and notwithstanding the cool, steady courage of the police, the latter were at intervals separated. The special constables at these times were very roughly handled, a great many of them having their hats broken and being deprived of their staves. Showers of large stones were every few minutes thrown on the bridge, and the police received many severe blows, but gave more than equivalent in return with their batons. A great number of men who were seized by the police for throwing stones were rescued, and the yells and shouts were deafening. At half-past three o'clock the pressure of the concourse was so great that the line of police was forced, and a great many of them carried with the throng over the bridge, holding their staves up as they were borne along. On the City side of the bridge a great many arrests were made, and the mob, which seemed inclined for a minute to make a stand, were uniformly repulsed by the horse patrol, the sight of whose drawn sabres wielded over the heads of the mob soon put the more noisy and impudent to flight. Both on this and the other side of the bridge we saw numbers of men with their heads bleeding, and being led away by their friends. The arrests number, we were informed, above thirty.

Waterloo-bridge—thanks to its toll—would, but for the police, have presented the same peaceful appearance as on other days.

Westminster-bridge was the great point of attraction, as it was apprehended that it would be the scene of any collision which might take place. The report which had been set afloat respecting artillery, &c., appeared to be totally unfounded; we saw no signs of anything of the kind. Bills were posted on the bridge warning the public not to assemble there in large numbers, as it was apprehended that the wooden hoarding which supplies the place of the former stone balustrade would give way on a pressure of a nature by no means inconsiderable. The public, however, which always considers itself the best judge of matters connected with its own safety, treated the warning with a degree of contempt, which was manifested by the increased density of the crowd upon the prohibited spot. Shortly before two o'clock, however, the police began to emerge from their hitherto inglorious state of inactivity. A troop of the horse patrol proceeded on to the bridge, and set about the somewhat arduous task of clearing it. Stationing themselves at the foot of the bridge, on the Surrey side, they succeeded in driving the British public somewhat ignominiously, inch by inch, and step by step, completely to the other end. Thus the time passed away, until the appearance of the petition, which took place shortly before three o'clock. The demonstration was not very strong or alarming in its appearance. It consisted simply of two hackney cabs containing three members of the deputation, and the petition itself. The latter, which consisted of several very ponderous piles of paper, was conveyed by instalments into the House, and delivered over to the proper authorities. The deputation returned immediately on foot, and was loudly cheered on its way. The great event being brought to a close the crowd began gradually to disperse, and in a comparatively short space of time the thoroughfares were clear.

THE MEETING ON KENNINGTON COMMON.

The delegates, at a few minutes after ten o'clock, took their seats in the wagon which had been sent up by the National Land Association, and of course their appearance was the signal for a loud burst of enthusiastic cheering on the part of the assembled multitude. The wagon was gaily decorated with flags and banners bearing the usual mottoes of the Chartist body, such as "Vote by Ballot," "Universal Suffrage," &c., with a few others applicable to the occasion; amongst the most conspicuous of which were "Onward, and we conquer: backward, and we fall." "Who would be a slave if he could be free?" "We are the millions, and want our rights." "Speak with your voice—not with the musket." The wagon was preceded by an immense truck for the petition to rest upon, and both vehicles were drawn by four exceedingly fine cart horses. Mr. Feargus O'Connor took up a position in the centre seat, supported on either side by Mr. Ernest Jones and Mr. M'Grath, the Chairman of the Convention. The procession began to move about half-past ten, and proceeded quietly and orderly down Holborn, along Farringdon-street, and across Blackfriars-bridge, being cheered most energetically by the people throughout the whole route. Not a police-

man or soldier was to be seen from the point of starting to the bridge; but it was stated that most of the large inns, the vacant space whereon formerly stood the Fleet-prison, and the Bridewell, in Bridge-street, were occupied with troops and large bodies of mounted police.

All the shops in the neighbourhood of Kennington-common were closed, and the church, the vicar's works, and the Horns Tavern, contained detachments of military. Very few police were to be seen, and the greatest order and good feeling prevailed. Over copies of the letter written by the Convention to Sir George Grey, copies of which were stuck about in all directions, the following words in large letters, were inscribed—"The preservation of the peace and security of property is the first duty of every citizen." "The National Convention will regard that man as an enemy, who in any way intercepts the peace of the metropolis."

About eleven o'clock a large procession from Finsbury, consisting of about one thousand of various trades, arrived on the Common, and took up their position on the south side, when they were arranged under the superintendence of their marshals, according to the various trades.

About half-past eleven an immense procession from the Tower Hamlets and Spitalfields, who had previously assembled on Stepney-green, proceeded along Bishopsgate-street and over London-bridge. They were joined in the Blackfriars-road by a procession of the Irish Confederates.

Other processions continued to pour in. At twelve o'clock the cheers of the assembled multitude, who by this time numbered, including those around the common, at least 150,000,* announced the arrival of the car, containing the petition, drawn by four or five horses, caparisoned with red, blue, and white ribands, followed by another wagon, containing in the front Mr. F. O'Connor and the members of the Convention. The petition, which was of an enormous size, occupying nearly the whole of the wagon, was placed upon a kind of bier, so that it could be lifted out with facility, and conveyed into the House. Upon the car were a number of flags with various inscriptions, and down the front were inscribed "The Voice of the People," "Vote by Ballot," "Universal Suffrage," "No Property Qualification;" and upon the sides were painted the words, "We are the millions, and demand our rights." "Who would be a slave who could be free?" "The people are the source of industry, and ought to be the first to partake of its fruits." The waggons drove on to the common, and after travelling round, took up a position near the Horns.

In the midst of the crowd were Mr. Commissioner Mayne, and Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., who addressed Mr. O'Connor, to the effect that the bridges had been taken possession of by the troops and police, and that if the procession proceeded to one of them, that a collision with the authorities would be inevitable. They requested that this message might be made known to the meeting. Mr. O'Connor promised to do so. At first it was supposed they had come to arrest him, which occasioned great sensation for a time.

Mr. O'Connor then mounted the wagon, and stated that the Government were determined to prevent them from proceeding across the bridges, and that he would suggest, in accordance with the decision of the Convention this morning, "that the proceedings should terminate with the meeting, and that the petition should be taken to the House, in an ordinary manner, for presentation this evening to the House of Commons." He put it to the meeting whether it would not be advisable to adopt this course, and to avoid an inevitable collision with the authorities. He thought it would be well not to violate the law, but to trust to the moral influence they possessed. [The crowd immediately expressed its concurrence by cheers.] He trusted that all who were actuated by a wish that the voice of 5,100,736 people should be heard, for that was the number who signed the petition, and that the petition should be taken by the Executive to the House, and presented by him in the usual manner, would hold up their hands. [Here an immense forest of hands were held up.] He called upon the meeting then quietly to disperse, and not form into any procession; even the horses who drew their car would not go over the bridges, but go quietly to Greenwich. He again called upon the meeting to take off their hats, and vow in the face of heaven that they would not violate the law. [A vast portion of the mass here uncovered and vociferously huzzaed.] If ever he deserted the people might his God desert him! [loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of his speech, the hon. gentleman appeared to be much affected by the effect of his exertion, and complained very much of a pain in his chest.

Mr. E. Jones said that he was a physical force Chartist, but deprecated any attempt at collision with the authorities when they were so unprepared for it. Next time they must meet on the other side of the water. If they dispersed peaceably upon this occasion they would, they might depend upon it, be able to meet in large numbers upon another occasion, joined by thousands of the middle classes.

Mr. F. O'Connor then asked leave to go as their ambassador to Sir George Grey, and inform him that they did not intend to come into collision with the authorities, which was given to him by an immense number who held up their hands in approval of the proposition. Mr. F. O'Connor then left the wagon, stating that he was going in the office of plenipotentiary, and that his chest and his head were literally breaking.

Mr. CLARKE, in a violent speech, then moved the

* This is the estimate of the *Sun*. The *Times* states, that the number did not exceed 15,000!

adoption of a petition to the House of Commons against the "Gagging Bill" of the Government.

After a wrangling discussion between several speakers, Mr. CUFFAY wound up by saying, that he believed the whole Convention were a set of cowardly humbugs, and he would have nothing more to do with them, and proceeded to the hinder part of the wagon for the purpose of leaving them.

The motion for the adoption of the petition was unanimously agreed to, and the chairman declared the meeting dissolved.

The wagon was then, with its six horses, driven rapidly through the immense crowd, causing the utmost confusion. The members of the Convention then left the wagons, and the crowd began to disperse. Immense numbers of persons still continued in different groups discussing the propriety of forming in procession towards the bridge.

Mr. G. W. M. REYNOLDS addressed from a balcony 4,000 or 5,000 of the body who rallied round the Irish flag at the side of the common. He said their peaceable conduct that day—their intention not to allow the slightest disturbance—would do their cause incalculable good, as it would show to the world that they were worthy of the possession of the rights they sought. He concluded an elaborate address by imploring them not to commit any breach of the peace, and to wait until the House of Commons had refused their petition.

Mr. WEST next addressed the throng. He said the peaceable demeanour of the hundreds of thousands would show to Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey that, whilst they were treated like men, they would not violate the law. Let them be assured of this, that the National Convention would not cease to agitate until the Charter had been obtained [loud cheers].

Mr. J. HARNETT spoke in a similar strain. If they were denied their rights, the greatness of England could not long continue. When the news of Louis Philippe's expulsion from France reached New York, a proposal was set on foot to raise 1,000,000 dollars to aid the Irish in their struggles [loud cheers]. A resolution was passed, which, as a loyal subject, he would merely mention [laughter], to the effect that they hoped the time was not far distant when a glorious republic would be established in England, and Prince Albert's wife sent to Germany [laughter]. He hoped the time was not far distant when the union between England and Ireland would be one of affection, and not merely of Parliament.

The populace having, at his request, declared their opinion that it was wise to abandon the procession, three cheers were given for the repeal of the Union and the Charter, and the proceedings terminated.

The people then began slowly to leave the common.

Three cabs were then called upon the common, and the petition transferred, in various parcels, from the wagons to them. A member of the Executive occupied each of the cabs with the petition, which then drove off with loud cheers.

At two o'clock, of the whole of the vast assembly, there were scarcely a hundred persons on the common. All the roads leading from the common were, of course, thronged by the numbers leaving it, the most numerous body proceeding along the Kensington-road towards Westminster-bridge. They proceeded in a peaceable manner, without any pretence to walk in order. They proceeded over Westminster-bridge, the police not attempting to obstruct their progress. The discretion which the authorities exhibited cannot be too much commended. As the crowd approached the police filed on each side of the bridge, and allowed the people to pass, a few at a time, until the road was in some degree eased of the immense mass of human beings with which it was crowded.

THE PROVINCES.

All the telegraphs were in the hands of Government on Monday. At half-past seven, p.m., the following telegraphic communications were received:—

From Liverpool to Sir George Grey:—"There is no truth in the statement about the rails having been interrupted or pulled up here. St. Matthew's Church has been burnt down to-day by accident—overheating the flues. I send this information to prevent misrepresentation. The town is quiet. A Chartist meeting is to be held in Queen-square this evening, at six o'clock."

From Manchester to Sir George Grey:—"All is quiet here at present. We see no grounds for apprehension. 4 p.m."

The Secretary of the Midland Railway Company to Sir George Grey:—"The meeting at Nottingham has just broken up peaceably, and has adjourned until two o'clock on Wednesday next."

From the Mayor of Manchester:—"No meeting of any importance has been held here to-day. We have no excitement here, and have been quiet and peaceable throughout the day. There is no apparent ground for apprehension."

From the Mayor and Magistrates of Leeds:—"Monday, 6 p.m. Tranquillity prevails here, and the peace is not threatened. A meeting of about 6,000 people has just broken up peaceably. Similar communications have just been received from Bradford."

From the Mayor of Liverpool:—"The meeting, consisting at the utmost of 300 persons, has just peaceably dispersed, and the special constables, consisting of the most respectable inhabitants, have been dismissed amidst the most enthusiastic and long-continued cheering for the Queen."

THE LIVERPOOL CHARTISTS had a crowded meeting at the Music-hall, on Friday night. Mr. T. Jones asked the meeting, should their petition be rejected on Monday, if they were prepared for further action?

and was answered with terrific cries of "Yes, yes!" waving of hats, and loud cheering. Mr. Matthew Somers asked the meeting, as Britons, what they were prepared to do? The answer was, "Strike home!" He warned them it was no use opposing bayonets with sticks. [A voice: "We'll have pikes!"] He concluded with pointing to a time when the skies would be reddened with the blaze of the Babylons of England. Dr. Reynolds, an Irishman, said it was his intention to set up in the ironmongery business, and to deal largely in muskets, and bayonets, and pikes. The former he would sell at 12s. 6d., the latter at 2s. a head [applause and laughter]. Another person, announcing himself as Thomas Murphy, of Bond's-court, Upper Frederick-street, stated, amidst cheers, that he could supply Dr. Reynolds with 619 good steel blades, twenty-two inches long, with ash handles, at 6d. each.

THE CHARTIST PETITION.

The following is a copy of the monster petition for the adoption of the principles of the People's Charter, presented to the House of Commons on Monday night:—

To the Hon. the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

We, the undersigned inhabitants of the British Isles and subjects of the British Crown, thus avail ourselves of the constitutional privilege of submitting the consideration of our political rights and wrongs to your hon. House, in the hope that they will receive from you that degree of attention which the importance of the one and the oppressiveness of the other demand from the guardians of the civil, social, and religious rights of the people.

Your petitioners declare that the great end of all governmental institutions should be the protection of life, the security of property, the promotion of education and morality, and the diffusion of happiness among all classes.

That your petitioners consider the only legitimate basis of an equitable government is the expression of the mind of the whole male adult population, through the untrammelled agency of the franchise.

That your petitioners regard the representation in Parliament of every man of sound mind as a right compatible with, and sustained by, the laws of nature and of God, and that man's privation by his fellow-creatures of such right is an act which, if tolerated, evidences the existence of tyranny and injustice upon the one hand, and servility and degradation upon the other.

That your petitioners regard the Reform Bill as unjust, as it restricts the right of citizenship to one-seventh of the male adult community, and stamps the other six-sevenths with the stigma of political inferiority.

That the system which your petitioners arraign before the judgment of your hon. House renders seven men subservient to the will, caprice, and dominance of one; that it not only establishes the ascendancy of a small minority of the empire, but it invests a minority of the small enfranchised fraction with the power of returning a majority of your hon. House.

That your petitioners have never yet heard a valid reason urged for maintaining the present representative system, and that the arguments pleaded against the admission of the people to the immunities which the social contract should guarantee are based upon class selfishness, prejudices, and contracted views of humanity.

That your petitioners hold the elective franchise not to be a trust, as has been absurdly represented, but a right inherent in every man for the preservation of his person, liberty, and property, which is to be exercised to the best of the possessor's judgment, without let or hindrance from his neighbour.

That your petitioners, believing the principle of universal suffrage to be based upon those eternal rights of man which, although kept in abeyance, can be neither alienated nor destroyed, appeal to your hon. House to make such organic reforms in our representative system as will make that principle the foundation upon which shall stand the Commons House of Parliament of Great Britain.

That your petitioners, in order that the elector may possess perfect security in the exercise of his franchise, pray that the voting at elections for members of Parliament be taken by ballot. Your petitioners, aware of the great, coercive, and corrupted power possessed by wealth and station over the poor elector, see no hope of securing purity of election and genuineness of representation but in throwing the protective mantle of the ballot over the electoral body.

That your petitioners regard the present inequality of representation to be opposed to common sense, and inimical to a genuine representation of the people. They therefore appeal to your hon. house to remedy this defect in the legislative machinery, by the division of the country into equal electoral districts, assigning to each district one representative.

That your petitioners hold the Legislature, equally with the Executive, to be the servants of the people, and consequently entitled to remuneration at the public expense; and, believing that the House of Commons should be the minister and not the master of the people, call upon you to establish their just relative positions by fixing an equitable salary for the service of its members.

That your petitioners consider septennial Parliaments unjust, as they prevent, for six years out of seven, those who are annually arriving at maturity from exercising the right of suffrage. Your petitioners also consider that seven years is too long a term for the existence of a Parliament; a period that affords an opportunity to venal and time-serving men to promote their selfish interests at the expense of those whose welfare should be the ultimate aim of all their labours. Your petitioners, therefore, entreat your hon. house to create between the representative and the represented that salutary responsibility indispensable to good government, by the restoration of the ancient wholesome practice of annual Parliaments.

That your petitioners complain that a seat in the Commons' House of Parliament should be contingent upon the possession of property of any description, as they have yet to learn that legislative talent is the exclusive prerogative of any order of men; and, therefore, pray for the abolition of what is termed the "property qualification."

That your petitioners respectfully direct your attention to the document entitled "The People's Charter," which embodies the principles and details for securing the full and equitable representation of the male adult population, which document they earnestly pray your hon. house to forthwith enact as the law of the realm.

Should the members of your hon. house entertain any doubts as to the justice of our demands, your petitioners humbly entreat to be heard at the bar of your hon. house by counsel or agents in support of those claims.

And your petitioners, &c.

The cotton crop of Western India, says the *Gentleman's Gazette* (Bombay), will be large this season, and the local government is understood to be laudably anxious to increase the means and lessen the expense of having it conveyed to the sea-board.

AN "OPENING" FOR GEOLOGISTS.—About 1,000 cubic yards of Copt Point have fallen since Wednesday, and the beach now affords geologists, &c., an opportunity of getting some fine specimens from the gault clay which has fallen.—*Maidstone Gazette*.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

OUR OWN REVOLUTION.

(From the *Spectator*.)

Will the people in this country go without their share in the European revolution? That is the question to be raised next week, on the presentation of the Chartist petition. It may be staved off, but hardly settled, by the suppression of any "disturbance." The Chartists have for years persevered in presenting their monster petition. They are not to be confounded with the random revolutionists of other countries. They may not be a majority of the nation even numerically; but they are a large section of the working classes, and as antagonists of the powers that be they share the sympathy of others among their own class who have their special discontents—the anti-poor-law section, the operative Protectionists, the Trades' Unionists. They exhibit very considerable intelligence, specific views, and a fair share of reasoning. It is not safe to put them off with the plea that they are not "the wealth and intelligence of the country;" for it reasserts their own complaint, that the poor are neglected or oppressed *qua* poor, and it violently contradicts their own not unnatural self-esteem.

The assumed monopoly of "intelligence" among their antagonists is not true; the exclusive consideration for wealth is not just. Industry has its rights, though canting advocacy may have brought discredit on them; numbers have their claim, though they do not express a majority—or the Whig party would have small title to the Treasury-bench. It is a mistake that the majority exercises any direct rule in this infinitely divided land: it a mean party that rules, because it is the mean—and, some wags will say, *very mean* it is. But a rule so possessed is not safe in the face of large discontented numbers, moved by the contagion of adventurous spirit, incited to hopes by strange and surprising examples—intoxicated even to vapourings about rebellion and blood, which have become deeds elsewhere.

We boast of our singular imperturbable tranquillity: is it imperturbable? Who can say? Certainly not those ruling persons who are the "guardians of the public peace;" they know nothing about it; the estrangement of class from class keeps them quite ignorant of what is felt, resented, and hoped by the "lower orders." Yet the Government is dependent for existence on "public opinion," in which the working classes have a large share. In the government alone is stable which enjoys the concurrence of a majority of the intelligent classes; it must at least exist on the sufferance of that majority. Armies are engines too small to maintain a government in peace: they do but establish, on emergencies, in experimental conflict, the balance of opinion which already existed, but which was doubtful. To know that it is safe and stable, a government must know the state of opinion in the country. Again, to maintain its safe position, it must be guided by that opinion. Not only so, but the multitude in turn, if they do not get all they desire, must know that they are considered. Are either of these conditions fulfilled in our own country? Not quite; and that is the reason why our boasted tranquillity may not prove imperturbable.

What is it the Chartists really want? "The Charter" we take to be a mere rallying standard; what the Chartists, what all the working classes want, is a larger share in the elective franchise, higher wages, more of social and political consideration. Natural wishes these, and not quite unreasonable. You cannot either decently or safely meet them with a direct refusal; you cannot in policy evade them by mere temporizing. It would be much better if you were to meet them frankly.

The working classes see that there is one thing common to the revolutions of other countries: it is not the conquest of this or that institution, which we may have already; but it is the fact that *the people* have come forth as a power of the State—are recognised, treated with deference, consulted, considered. That it is which makes them hanker after some movement here. They ask a revolution. *Give them one.*

Your refusal is not ingenuous or pure; your evasions do not reach their hearts. They tell you that they are poor, and therefore miserable, because they are ill fed, ill cared for in the State, ill considered. You evade these representations. You answer, that you cannot decree higher wages; which is true, but it is special pleading. You can do many things to improve their condition besides decreeing higher wages. You can improve the quarters in which they dwell, and you mean to do so; but you suffer yourselves to be hindered by paltry "vested interests," and the intrigues of local lawyers. You can remove restrictions upon trade, which would increase employment, and would be equivalent to decreeing higher wages; but you boggle at the work. At this moment you are suffering a condemned law to exclude cargoes of cotton which come a-begging from Havre, and which would give renewed activity to trade—higher wages to the working classes. You cannot decree high wages, but hasten to abandon the practice of keeping them down.

Let the working classes know that such things are done on their behalf. They ask a more direct and explicit consideration for themselves; and they merit it. They complain that poverty co-exists with immense wealth, and that their cry of distress is coldly repelled. But it need not be so. It is not enough to do justice, especially to those who are less fortunate: you must let them see that justice is done; you must admit them freely to your councils, and make them note that other courses would not be so beneficial to them. You are not a vice-Provident, that you can claim to be exempt from responsibility to those whose interests you have in charge; and if you have the responsibility, let your accounts be clear and open.

They ask a fairer and purer representation in Parliament: is it decent or expedient, in the face of that demand, to neglect the gross inequalities and corruptions which adulterate our representative system? Bribery, intrigue, and fraud, of kinds the most odious, because most paltry, assist at the election of our members: we still have our manageable boroughs, such as Harwich and Ripon, to neutralize the "wealth and intelligence," the numbers and immense living interests, of our Manchester and Birminghams. We ought not to sneer at the "six points," unless we had a fair and intelligent system to justify refusal. Even a good system—the best for the time being—could not be final; for as intelligence and political knowledge increase, so will popular power; and it will be necessary to provide for successive extensions of the franchise. Let that be avowed at once,

deliberately, cheerfully, and explicitly; if the Government were cheerfully to accept that necessity, and were to take steps for the gradual extension of the suffrage from time to time, it would disarm political discontent on that score by satisfying hopes with a practical sense of progress. The classes now excluded would feel that they were getting on—the proper feeling for every nation.

But, indeed, such improvements would affect more than the working classes—they would materially benefit the middle classes, who are not now violently moved with discontent, who are more than ever desirous of order, but who view many abuses in the State with dislike, and are contracting a dangerous contempt for our inert Government. They would approve of the reforms which we have indicated; others would benefit them still more directly than the working classes, though such reforms would appeal to the natural love of justice inherent in all.

Our taxation figures as an immense burden on the people; and to make it tolerable, it should be distributed with the utmost possible fairness, administered with spotless purity. Above all, these are not the times for any "aristocratic" favouritism. But is our taxation equal, our administration of the proceeds pure? The perfect fairness of collection involves a thorough revision of our tariffs, with a view to the most profitable and equitable distribution of the burdens. Perfect fairness of appropriation would somewhat more strongly task the powers of the statesman that should undertake it.

The taxes are collected, professedly, for the public service: they are in great part appropriated to the private advantage of the aristocracy, or those connected with it; and the misappropriation entails other disadvantages besides a waste of public money that almost amounts to embezzlement. Every public office is burdened with persons who are foisted upon it for their own advantage, not for that of the people—who pocket the public money without adequate return—who constitute superfluous numbers, set examples of idleness, encumber the public purse with expense, the public service with inefficiency. Let us suppose an office in which there are two principals, two secretaries, and clerks. One of the principals shall be a hard-working man, well versed in official routine, competent to his work, diligent, punctual, and fulfilling all that is expected of him within the routine of the office. But the other is a weak man, an incapable who eases his conscience by a diligent perpetration of niaiseries; who, instinctively feeling his incapacity, conceals it in a busy meddling without aim or utility, and makes his importance felt only by inopportune fuss—a blue-bottle in office. Why is he there? Because he is a friend and connexion to Lord —, or Sir —, a great man in the Ministry, who was anxious to see the poor fellow provided for, and the income attached to the vacant office was just the convenient amount. One of the secretaries shall be a person thoroughly acquainted with the details and history of his office; but he is the junior. The other man is a nobody—with no particular faculties, no health, no diligence—with nothing but a name that belongs to a titled family: all the cadets of that family must have some genteel provision; and —, who is incapable of making his own way in the world, is smuggled into the back-room of the — office. Among the clerks are some few disposed to get through the work. That, however, is not the rule. They are looked at askance. The majority "vote the work a bore," and disown any unwelcome diligence. Why are they there? Because they are the sons of Mr. —, and Mr. —, and Mr. —, the friends, political, professional, or literary, of Lord —, Sir —, and others; young men in want of incomes. Every office is a reservoir of incomes. The young men are not there because they are inspired to do the work; they don't even do it with honest diligence; they are only to have the incomes; they only do as much work as saves appearances; and so they establish a low rate of work. A consequence is, the necessity for more clerks—an increase of the reservoir. Men acquainted with public offices will easily fill up this skeleton. Attempts have been made in some offices to amend the evil, by introducing piece-work; a topical remedy that cannot reach the moral corruption of the matter. The root is the fact, that the public office is kept as a preserve of patronage for the aristocracy and its connexions.

Much cant is uttered against "the aristocracy;" but that is true. The aristocracy is the channel of promotion. Hence it creates for itself a forced influence. It keeps the best posts for itself and its own associates. To do this, the salaries are made very high; and then we are told that high salaries are necessary to secure persons of "station" and "weight;" it being assumed that persons without the wealth and connexions conventionally implied in those terms would not do the work so well. A pure assumption, unsupported by any argument or experience. Some of our ablest statesmen have been of no birth—some, men of no wealth. Were the salaries pitched at a lower scale, the pressure of "gentlemen" to obtain official posts might not be so great; but gentlemen who felt a vocation would not be excluded by the smallness of the pay—their own means would enable them to indulge their humour; and probably the vacancies would be open to men who would make statesmanship more of a legitimate profession—who would reckon for advancement on professional ability and industry, and who would import into our statesmanship a greater amount of working energy than it now displays. A large number of men in the dilettante pursuit of statesmanship are men of mediocre abilities, who, apart from wealth and "station," could have risen to distinction in no profession whatsoever. Their occupation of the class excludes others of greater ability. Here the element of our mixed aristocracy of birth and wealth mischievously displays itself, and contributes to diminish the safety and stability of the State.

In the army, it is an aristocratic dogma that "blood" is necessary to make good officers: the only ostensible guarantee for blood is the test of a high money purchase; but it is eked out with favouritism, and the scions of our aristocracy do swarm in the profession. The consequences are precisely analogous to those of the civil service—needless officers, lavish expenditure, swarming mediocrity, class exclusion, and the like. Similar abuses, in a minor degree, are seen in the navy. The Church has its revolting inequalities of luxuries for lordly dignitaries, privation for the working clergy.

Were all these things mended, or were a sincere and comprehensive attempt made to mend them, it would be a real revolution, but a revolution at once opening into peace, contentment, and prosperity. Were they all

done at once, a scheme so large, so practical, and so stirring, would fill the mind, and satisfy that appetite for action which is the hazard of the time. There is no reason, except one, why all should not be done promptly. There are vested interests in the existing system; but we need not wait for their dying off: let those interests be capitalized, and bought off at once by compensation. The reason we have excepted is the apparent want of men able and willing for the enterprise. Unless the revolution were to find its own instruments in the shape of men competent to the task, we suggest with little hope. A political shock seems needed to put some more adventurous blood into the Treasury-bench: without it, we are likely enough to drift into the whirlpool of a more distant but dangerous revolution, through sheer helplessness to face the difficulties of an altered course.

THE REVENUE.

An Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain, in the Years and Quarters ended 5th of April, 1847 and 1848, showing the Increase or Decrease thereof.

	YEARS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	18,976,630	17,960,275	....	836,345
Excise	12,547,657	12,080,482	....	467,175
Stamps	7,064,828	6,760,932	....	301,896
Taxes	4,237,158	4,347,571	90,413	....
Property Tax	5,464,581	5,459,369	....	5,312
Post-office	840,000	866,000	46,000	....
Crown Lands	112,000	61,000	....	51,000
Miscellaneous	318,161	148,640	....	169,521
Total Ordinary Revenue	49,379,005	47,684,269	136,413	1,831,149
China Money	667,644	435,061	....	212,623
Imprest and other Monies	193,497	187,235	....	6,262
Repayments of Advances	778,506	473,616	....	301,890
Total Income	51,018,632	48,800,141	136,413	2,354,924
Deduct Increase			136,413	
Decrease on the Year			2,218,511	

	QUARTERS ENDED APRIL 5th.			
	1847.	1848.	Increase	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Customs	4,447,673	4,392,650	....	55,023
Excise	1,652,865	2,002,601	349,736	....
Stamps	1,817,282	1,618,668	....	198,614
Taxes	130,892	143,902	13,010	....
Property Tax	2,033,072	2,041,640	8,568	....
Post-office	219,000	221,000	2,000	....
Crown Lands	37,000	21,000	....	16,000
Miscellaneous	52,593	56,307	....	36,286
Total Ordinary Revenue	10,430,377	10,497,768	373,314	305,923
China Money	....	455,021	455,021	....
Imprest and other Monies	53,859	24,452	....	29,407
Repayments of Advances	164,568	74,138	....	90,430
Total Income	10,618,804	11,051,379	828,335	425,760
Deduct Decrease			425,760	....
Increase on the Quarter			425,760	....

Income and Charge of the Consolidated Fund, in the Quarters ended 5th of April, 1847 and 1848.

	QUARTERS ENDED 5th APRIL.	
	1847.	1848.
	£	£
Customs	4,447,673	4,392,650
Excise	1,665,478	2,016,546
Stamps	1,817,282	1,618,668
Taxes	130,892	143,902
Property Tax	2,033,072	2,041,640
Post-office	219,000	221,000
Crown Lands	37,000	21,000
Miscellaneous	52,593	56,307
China Money	....	455,021
Imprest and other Monies	53,859	24,452
Repayments of Advances	164,568	74,138
Cash brought to this Account, being the first instalment of Loan of Eight Millions	10,661,417	11,065,324
	960,000	....
	11,621,417	11,065,324

	QUARTERS ENDED 5th APRIL.	
	1847.	1848.
	£	£
Permanent Debt	5,591,667	5,578,137
Terminable Annuities	1,310,291	1,270,951
Interest on Exchequer Bills issued to meet the Charge on the Consolidated Fund	....	....
Sinking Fund	711,577	....
Civil List	98,255	98,493
Other Charges on the Consolidated Fund	337,846	330,399
For Advances, including £2,800,000 in April (1847) Quarter to Ireland, per Act 9th and 10th Vict. c. 107	2,940,000	149,059
Total Charge	10,992,636	7,427,038
Surplus	625,781	3,638,286
	11,621,417	11,065,324

The Surplus of Revenue on the 5th of January, 1848, after providing for the charges of that Quarter was

To which is to be added the Surplus of the Consolidated Fund as above stated in the present Quarter

Total Amount issued in the Quarter 5th of April, 1848, for Supply Services..

The probable amount of Exchequer Bills required to meet the charge on the Consolidated Fund, at 5th April, 1848..

IRELAND.

PREPARATIONS FOR AN OUTBREAK.

The Government is taking decisive means to suppress outbreak by military force. Dublin swarms with soldiers, and every spot is made available for habitation as a barrack or for defence as a post. Leinster House, the Linen Hall, the old Tenter-houses in the Liberty, and Trinity College itself, are made residences, or occupied as strong-holds, by the soldiery. The Sappers and Miners have scrutinized every public building, and have reported flaws, and suggested precautionary works.

On the other side, gunsmiths and armourers thrive apace by the popular fever for arms. Old stocks are cleared off, and pikes are made and sold by the thousand. One person had an order for 2,000: his lawyer telling him, they might be seized and confiscated, he arranged to send off his produce by twenties as fast as finished, and so divided the risk with his clamorous dealers.

Sir Charles Napier arrived in Kingston harbour on Tuesday, with the steam-frigate Dragon; and next day was joined by the Medusa and Merlin war-steamer; he awaited orders from the Lord-Lieutenant.

More troops are ordered to Dublin—already full to inconvenience. The Sixty-second Foot, the Seventy-first Highlanders from Scotland, and the Thirty-first from Manchester, are ordered over the Channel, and the Forty-eighth is on the move from Belfast.

Three hundred stand of arms have been, by order of Government, deposited in Trinity College, only to be given out in event of actual outbreak. In his reply on Friday to the address of the Royal Dublin Society, His Excellency had taken occasion to observe,

That he has made preparations not only to suppress insurrection, but effectually to guard against its occurrence.

He adds,

The feelings of those classes labouring under distress are not to be wondered at, and must be treated with all due consideration. It is our duty to save them from the evil counsellors who would lure them on to their own destruction; and I shall consider myself most happy, and amply repaid for all the anxiety I undergo, and all the obloquy with which I am assailed, if this excitement shall pass away without any injury to a single human being.

THE RECEPTION OF THE IRISH DEPUTATION IN PARIS has caused some dismay among the Confederates in Dublin. Many of them are quite sure that M. de Lamartine's speech, as published in the English newspapers, has been shorn of expressions favourable to the cause of Irish resistance. The Confederate meeting on the 5th was very large. Three thousand persons were present; and it was announced that a thousand members were then admitted. Mr. Duffy quoted a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, to the effect that the clubs of Paris were able and willing to send 50,000 of her most valuable citizens to help the Irish in their struggle. The speeches were of the usual stamp, and were interrupted, as usual, with cries of "Pikes, pikes, pikes!" Mr. Mitchel made allusion to an event that causes some talk among Confederates—the sudden departure of Mr. John O'Connell to confer with the Government in London.

He had been informed that the British Minister had sent for a person in Dublin to ascertain if the Irish people would accept some parings of their rights [a voice, "No! we will have nothing but the whole hog"]. Would they not be reasonable? [laughter.] Would they not have a teetotum Parliament spinning about occasionally in Dublin? [No, no!] Would they not accept a Federal Parliament, and a visit at certain periods from her Majesty? ["No, no! nothing but the old house at home—no more burials at Skibbereen!"] He did not know who presumed to take upon

spirit; and think I have a mission—to bear a hand in the final destruction of the bloody old "British empire;" the greedy, carnivorous old monster, that has lain so long, like a load, upon the heart and limbs of England, and drank the blood and sucked the marrow from the bones of Ireland. Against that Empire of Hell a thousand thousand ghosts of my slaughtered countrymen shriek mighty for vengeance; their blood cries continually from the ground for vengeance! vengeance! And Heaven has heard it. That buccaniering flag, that has braved so long the battle and the breeze, flies now from a ship in distress; the Charybdis of Chartism roars under her lee—the breakers of Repeal are a head, and the curses of the world swell the hurricane that rages round her, pirate and blood-stained slaver that she is, filled with dead men's bones, and with all uncleanness. Her timbers are shivering at last:—

"Quamvis Pontica pinus,
"Sylve fila nobilis;"—

She will never float in harbour more. On the day she goes to pieces all the ends of the earth will give three cheers.

To help this grand work of necessity and mercy is my highest ambition upon earth; and I know no better way to do it than to make Ireland arm for battle. To me it is a grateful and blessed sound, this cry, "The people are arming." Thank God, they are arming. Young men everywhere in Ireland begin to love the clear glancing of the steel and to cherish their dainty rifles as the very apple of their eyes. They walk more proudly; they feel themselves more and more of men. Like the Prussian students (when this work had to be done for Prussia), they take the bright weapon to their hearts, and clasp their virgin swords like virgin brides.

How long will your detectives, your swarers, your villainous back-stairs panderers to the hangman, check this noble passion—this most holy crusade? Think of it well.

I remain, my lord, with profoundest contempt,
Your very obedient servant,

JOHN MITCHEL.

A recipe to make cheap domestic gunpowder, and an essay on drilling in "our war department," form the remaining features of the *United Irishman* of April 8.

A novel and very efficacious mode of subduing the confederate spirit was tried at a late meeting in Belfast. While M. Rea, the gentleman in green, who some weeks ago upset the tenant-right meeting, was provoking his lungs to the full patriotic breadth, he was suddenly deluged with a torrent of water discharged from the well-directed hose of a fire-engine! The hydropathic treatment completely subdued the feverish symptoms, and the confederates dispersed, like Cowper's rose, "all washed in a shower."

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—It is stated in a positive manner that her Majesty has determined to visit Ireland about the first week of July next, and it is asserted that the Lord-Lieutenant has received an intimation that Dublin Castle and the Vice-regal Lodge in the Phoenix-park will be required for the accommodation of the Royal family during their sojourn in this country.

COURT, AND PERSONAL NEWS.

THE QUEEN was well enough on Wednesday to take an airing in the Palace gardens; and on Thursday she went out with Prince Albert in an open carriage. The ceremony of churhing the Queen was performed, on Friday, in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, by the Honourable and Reverend C. Leslie Courtenay. The only persons present were Prince Albert, the Lady in Waiting on the Queen, and the Dowager Lady Lyttelton.

It is stated that the infant Princess will be named Louisa, after the Queen of the Belgians.

CLERK-ASSISTANT TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Mr. J. Shaw Lefevre has been appointed successor to the late Mr. Currey, as principal clerk in the House of Lords.

The *Morning Post* gives the following:—"Lady Ashworth and Major Macdonald have had the honour of presenting to her Majesty a bottle of water from the river Jordan, accompanied by other waters from the most sacred spots in Palestine, obtained during their recent travels in Syria, which her Majesty was pleased graciously to accept."

In allusion to a statement that the Prince of Prussia was here on a special mission—his mission was special enough, but that is not what was meant—the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Advertiser* says:—"It is all humbug about the Prince of Prussia being here on a mission to the Queen. He is here for the safety of his life, from the wrath of his brother the King's equivocal lieges of Berlin, by whom he is abhorred for his family vices of perfidy and cruelty. The Prince, who came here on a special mission to the Queen," had not a second coat when he arrived, *à la* Leopold, with carpet bag in hand, at No. 4, Carlton-house-terrace."

Friday night's *Gazette* notifies the appointment of John Romilly, Esq., to be Solicitor-General; of the Honourable Henry Fitzroy, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Artillery Company of London; also, of Joseph Howe, Esq., to be Provincial Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council of Nova Scotia; of James Boyle Uniacke, Esq., to be Attorney-General, and William Frederick Desbarres, Esq., to be Solicitor-General, in that Province.

The removal of the Court to the Isle of Wight took place on Saturday. Her Majesty was everywhere received with loyal demonstrations.

It is affirmed that M. Guizot, who had at first expressed the intention of giving public lectures on History in London, has renounced that project at the request of the Princess de Lieven, who, it is added, is to adopt M. Guizot's children and marry him.—*L'Union*.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES.

From our recent American exchanges we gather that the feeling in favour of the abolition of the "peculiar institution" is rapidly gaining ground, not only in the Free States, but in those also which are yet tainted with this heath of corruption. We subjoin the following as instances:—

ANTI-SLAVERY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The *True Wesleyan* contains a letter from a Wesleyan minister, a Mr. Crooks, who is preaching in North Carolina. By this letter we learn that there is a branch of the Wesleyan Church in that state, composed mainly of seceders from the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Their discipline is the same with the Wesleyans of the North, and makes slaveholding a bar to membership or communion. Mr. Crooks states that they stand firm in their opposition to slavery, notwithstanding all the hostility they have encountered. He further says that it is the opinion of some of the most intelligent men of N. C. that she will be a free state before many years.

NEW YORK.—The House of Assembly of New York have resolved, by a vote of 108 to 4, that Congress ought to prohibit slavery in all territory that may hereafter be acquired.—*North Star*.—In the Senate also a bill has been reported which forbids any state officer from assisting in the arrest of any person claimed as a slave, under heavy penalties.—*Evangelist*.

RHODE ISLAND.—A correspondent of Frederick Douglass's paper, the *North Star*, (which, by the bye, we are happy to learn is meeting with good success), states that the legislature of Rhode Island has just passed a law, forbidding any State officer, under a severe penalty, from seizing a person claimed as a runaway slave; also prohibiting her magistrates from entertaining any claim made by a slaveholder, or his agent, for a slave; and also forbidding the use of her jails to confine any person claimed as a slave.

INCIDENTS OF SLAVERY.

JUSTICE!—Considerable excitement has been occasioned by the following occurrence; it well illustrates the spirit of the American legislature:—"On the 17th of January, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Giddings, of Ohio, moved a resolution of inquiry, setting forth that a coloured man, long a resident of this district, a servant at Mrs. Sprigg's, where Mr. G. boards, where his wife is also a servant, had an agreement with his legal owner, whereby he agreed to pay the latter 300 dollars for his freedom, which sum he had paid except 60 dollars, when on Saturday last, I believe, two men came into the house, threw him down, bound him, gagged him, and carried him off to one of the slave traders' prisons in the city (by virtue of a sale by his villainous master, of course), whence he has since been shipped to New Orleans for sale. This was at once met by a motion to lay on the table, which was first voted down—86 to 84; but, on a second trial, carried—94 to 88. So Congress, the sole legislature of the district, voted that such an outrage is not worth even an inquiry, but all regular, unexceptionable, and according to the legal marlit of the 'peculiar institution.' It may be interesting to know that the slave was afterwards re-bought, and her liberty obtained through the exertions of some of the members of Congress. It is needless to say that they are exceptions to the general character of the American legislature.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS' WORTH OF RELIGION.—William W. Brown, in his lecture at Salem, said:—"I have with me an account of a slave recently sold upon the auction stand. The auctioneer could only get a bid of 400 dollars, but as he was about to knock her off, the owner of the slave made his way through those that surrounded him and whispered to the auctioneer. As soon as the owner left, the auctioneer said, 'I have failed to tell you all the good qualities of this slave. I have told you that she was strong, healthy, and hearty; and now I have the pleasure to announce to you that she is very pious. She has got religion.' And, although before that he could only get 400 dollars, as soon as they found that she had got religion, they commenced bidding upon her, and the bidding went up to 700 dollars. The writer says that her body and mind were sold for 400 dollars, and her religion was sold for 300 dollars."

SOUTHERN ATROCITIES.—The following advertisement is cut from the *Madison Journal*, published at Richmond, Louisiana, November 26th, 1847. In the same paper is a morning hymn to the praise of God, and a laboured essay in praise of John Wesley:—

NOTICE.—The subscriber, living on Carroway Lake, on Hoe's Bayou, in Carroll parish, sixteen miles on the road leading from Bayou Mason to Lake Providence, is ready with a pack of dogs to hunt runaway negroes at any time. These dogs are well trained, and are known throughout the parish. Letters addressed to me at Providence will secure immediate attention.

My terms are five dollars per day for hunting the trail, whether the negro is caught or not. Where a twelve hours' trail is shown, and the negro not taken, no charge is made. For taking a negro, twenty-five dollars, and no charge made for hunting.

"NO NIGGERS."—A Sabbath-school teacher in Louisville, Ky., was exhorting a poor, pious old female slave to be very humble—reminding her that she should be like the Lord Jesus, who had neither house nor home. "Yes," she added with emphasis; "blessed be God—he had no house—no home—and no niggers!"

AMERICAN CIVILIZATION.—The following notice, which is posted in the Moyamensing Soup House, will doubtless one day be highly prized by antiquarians, as a relic of the dark ages:—

NOTICE.—White people served in the house. Coloured people served at the window, and in no other way. By order of the Board.—*Star*.

LIBERTY.—A number of coloured persons, both free and slave, were arrested in New Orleans on Sunday, the 8th ult., for the crime of assembling to worship God! A New Orleans paper mentions, as an evidence of their criminality, that one of them had a Bible and three prayer-books.—*Northern Star*.

LEGISLATIVE FOLLY.—Among the Ohio Black laws, is one rejecting the testimony of a coloured witness in a suit where a white man is a party. The following is said to be the history of its origin, as an Ohio statute, though it long before formed part of the inverted justice of the slave states:—

Before the enactment of this law, on a certain night, the Land Office at Cincinnati was broken into and robbed. The robber was seen emerging at a window by a negro. The white robber was indicted and found guilty, upon the testimony of the black man. A motion was made for a new trial and granted. The case, upon some pretext, was continued at the next term, and then the lawyer who defended the accused came to Columbus, and through his influence procured the passage of the present law, and thus enabled the guilty to escape justice. Well it may be said of this law, if this is a true history, that "it was conceived in sin and brought forth in iniquity."

SUFFOLK CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—A very interesting series of religious service was held during the last week, at Northgate-street chapel, Bury St. Edmunds, in connexion with the first half-yearly meeting of the Suffolk Congregational Union. This association, formed at Bury St. Edmunds, in October, 1847, with a view "to promote the spiritual advantage of its members," already embraces the larger number of Independent Ministers and Churches in the county. On Wednesday evening, April 5th, the introductory sermon was preached by the Rev. Francis B. Brown, of Woodbridge. On Thursday morning, the Rev. James Lyon, of Hadleigh, preached the Union sermon, on "The Influence of Spirituality on the Prosperity of Christian Churches." The Lord's Supper was afterwards administered, the Rev. William Notcutt, of Ipswich, presiding. A meeting of Conference was held at three; and in the evening a devotional public service, with addresses to different classes, by the Rev. Messrs. Lyon, of Stowmarket; Whitby, of Ipswich; and Coleman, of Wickham-brook. The character of the services, and the deep and increasing interest manifested throughout, encourage the hope that the Union may, under the divine blessing, be eminently conducive to the growing efficiency of both ministers and churches in the county.

CONGREGATIONAL PSALMODY.—It is pleasant, in these times of fervid excitement, to find any good work proceeding quietly and successfully. We are happy to learn that such is the case with the Psalmody Reformation. The classes of the present series are well-attended; the instructions are listened to with interest; the principles enunciated by Mr. Waite are understood and embraced; and the exercises form a source of deep and unwearied pleasure. It is gratifying to know that the effects of Mr. Waite's mission amongst us are beginning to manifest themselves in a very decided way. Some of the leading congregations in the metropolis are now, with commendable zeal and spirit, conducting their psalmody in accordance with those laws and methods which it has been Mr. Waite's great object to explain and enforce.

CROWN AND GOVERNMENT SECURITY BILL.—The following are the names of the minority who voted against the second reading of this bill on Monday evening:—

Blewitt, R. J.	Hume, J.	Reynolds, J.
Bowring, Dr.	Kershaw, J.	Scholefield, W.
Bright, J.	Lushington, C.	Scully, F.
Callaghan, D.	Magan, W. H.	Smith, J. B.
Cobden, R.	Meagher, T.	Strickland, Sir G.
Crawford, W. S.	Moore, G. H.	Sullivan, Michael
Devereux, J. T.	Mowatt, F.	Thompson, Colonel
Fagan, W.	Muntz, G. F.	Wakley, T.
Fox, R. M.	O'Brien, W. S.	Walmsley, Sir J.
Fox, W. J.	O'Connell, J.	Tellers.
Gardner, R.	Osborne, R.	O'Connor, F.
Grattan, H.	Power, Dr.	Thompson, G.
Greene, J.	Power, N.	

LITERATURE.

THE PERIODICALS (APRIL).

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW has some useful articles, but is rather below the average in attractiveness. It has a notice of the "Life of Lord Sidmouth;" a comment on the "Report of Welsh Education Commissioners," which it quotes as though quite unconscious that its veracity has been impugned; "The Education of Idiots;" "Suggestion on Road Reform;" and articles on Louis Blanc's "Organization of Labour," and, of course, on the Revolution. Louis Blanc's book is described as "abounding in rare and impassioned eloquence," but "overflowing with transparent sophistries." Among other facts adduced, there is the rather startling one that 8,980 out of every 10,000 men balloted for the conscription in France, in the ten most manufacturing districts, are rejected as unfit from infirmity or size to bear arms; while in the agricultural districts, out of the same number 4,029 were dismissed, although the physical requirements laid down by the law of conscription are moderate.

In the article on the French Revolution there is a passage relating to a matter of practical importance to Englishmen. After referring to Louis Philippe's crusade against the press, it is added:—

"The application of this moral lesson to our own case is important; for in regard to the suppression of cheap

newspapers, the English government have followed closely in the footsteps of Louis Philippe; although in other respects the system of restriction has not, here, been carried to the same extent. It will be remembered that one of the consequences of the Reform Bill, was an agitation for the abolition of the newspaper stamp and advertisement duties; an agitation which proceeded so far, that at last unstamped newspapers were set up in defiance of the law, and successively established, although several hundred persons were prosecuted, and suffered imprisonment for their publication.

The evidence of the extent to which it has fettered political discussion, lies in the fact that we have not now, in 1848, a single additional stamped daily newspaper more than the number published in 1835, before the reduction of the duty.* And what have either the Whig or Tory parties in the House gained by their distrust of a free press? They destroyed the influence which, long before this, would have peacefully led to national education, an improvement of the suffrage, and equalized taxation; and, like Louis Philippe, they have shut themselves out from the means of learning what is passing in the minds of the working classes at the present moment. Where are the organs of the untaught, but sufficiently catechized labourer; and through what channels of communication is his mind to be reached? We have forbidden him to speak; and we cannot speak to him. In what way is he preparing to act? Already the signs that have escaped him are ominous. A mine of explosive materials lies beneath our feet."

In the examination of the industrial character of the Revolution there is a passage which, in justice to the French people, should have due attention:—

"In this country, 'socialism' has become a bugbear, from its supposed connexion with laxity of morals, and infidelity in religion; but its essential characteristic, and the only one in which all socialists agree, is the principle of 'mutual co-operation for the interests of all.'

Let us look this monster fairly in the face. The Athenaeum Club, in Waterloo-place, is a socialist community; confining its co-operation to the object of palace accommodation for gentlemen of literary tastes, and a *fusée militaire* order of harmless politicians. The Reform Club, in Pall Mall, is another socialist community, composed principally of Whigs, and going one step further than the Athenaeum, in providing sleeping accommodation for those members who require it. The Suburban Village Association patronized by Lord Morpeth, proposes to form socialist communities on a large scale, but confining their objects to comfortable cottage residences, amidst pleasant fields and gardens; with schools, and churches, and cheap means of access by railway. It would be only to persuade the inhabitants of one of these suburban villages to become joint-stock partners in a farm and factory for their own benefit, and we should have an exact pattern of the kind of social communities Louis Blanc is probably seeking to establish in France at the present moment; but of the success of which Lamartine, Marrast, and other members of the Provisional Government, are not so sanguine as himself. That such communities would fail in the first instance is very probable—is almost certain. . . . But who would say that the experiment should not be tried? . . . The difficulties to be overcome are not physical but moral. The theory is sound, and it is that of Christianity, that the interest of one is the interest of all; but the habit of identifying our happiness as individuals with the common good has to be formed."

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW has a good admixture of the solid and the entertaining. "The Pauline Theology—Chalmers, Hume, and Campbell on Miracles," and "The Tractarian Controversy," are among the former. "The Political Aspect of Chrsendom" refers, of course, to recent events, but is not very decided in its tone. It may be best described as Conservatism in a flutter. "The Prophetic Aspect of the Times" treats the same subject theologically. "Zoological Recreations," "Memorials of London," and "The Social and Commercial Progress of Great Britain," abound in interesting incidents and allusions. Here is a smart story from the last of these:—

"On one occasion a mounted highwayman stopped a gentleman in his carriage and presented a pistol. 'This pistol, sir, is worth a hundred guineas (said the robber), and you must purchase it.' The gentleman handed the hundred guineas to the assailant, and the robber immediately gave him the pistol. The gentleman caught hold of his arm. 'It is my turn now (said he); buy your pistol back again.'—'I would rather not (said the robber); I am very well satisfied with my bargain.'—'I shall fire unless you do,' said the gentleman. 'Fire away (was the reply)—there is no charge in the pistol.'"

Several magazines yet remain unnoticed; but that we may pass to subjects of a somewhat different kind from those already alluded to, we leave them to make room for two extracts from

HOGG'S WEEKLY INSTRUCTOR.—The following remarks occur in a sketch of Rev. J. Angell James, and are, we think, both novel and just:—

"In critical periodicals there is a tendency which we should wish to see corrected, as it is greatly injurious to the esteem and veneration which ought to be cherished for the benefactors of their country or their races at large. That tendency is to exact from a laborious and zealous *clergyman* that he also be a *literary man*, and have made some extra-professional achievement; or, at least, that his sacred works have been imbued with literary qualities, ere he be entitled to the meed of genuine renown. Fame is awarded cordially and fully to all other professional men who have exercised successfully their proper functions, whether literature has been cultivated or not; but no *clergyman*, however distinguished he may have been in his endeavours to 'win souls unto Christ,' will receive honourable mention in our leading journals, unless he shall have also made, either directly or indirectly, some contributions to literature. Save for 'Pilgrim Progress,' Bunyan's would have been a name absolutely unknown and unpraised by the world. Dr. Hugh Blair is occasionally mentioned, because he

* The *Daily News* only takes the place of the *Public Ledger* and the *Morning Journal*.

adorned his sermons with the graces of his very superficial literature; but George Whitefield, whose life was an impassioned and wonderfully successful sermon, receives no honour. Wellington is admitted, without a question being put, to the ranks of fame; oratory and poetry have exhausted themselves in praising him; *he fought well, though he never composed a song or an essay*. Nelson is celebrated; he made the sea overwhelm our enemies, though he never proved himself a poet or a philosopher, and though his 'Despatches' are singularly awkward and ungrammatical. Howard will never be forgotten; he helped the helpless, and was an angel blessing even the prison, though his appearances in authorship were anything but extraordinary. James

Watt has won high and permanent reputation; he originated a new mechanical agency, though he begat no offspring for the commonwealth of letters. All these individuals, along with many men of whom they are specimens, are and will be celebrated, because they were faithful to their calling, though that calling had no connexion with literature; yet, let a minister of Christ nobly discharge the solemn and important duties to which he has been vowed and consecrated, he will remain unnoticed by literary journals unless he have also succeeded in a literary manner. Is not this a most inexplicable and lamentable fact? Has an entire devotion to war more to do with literature than an entire devotion to the gospel? Is he, who is nothing more than a soldier, to be eulogized by literature, whilst he who 'separates himself' unto the gospel of Jesus Christ, and has no ambition save to do good to the souls of others, must be left in obscurity? Unless, therefore, literary men are prepared to be consistent and impartial in their exclusive dealings, and recall the sounding praises which they have, day after day, bestowed on Wellington, Nelson, Howard, and Watt, we dare them to scorn us for introducing into our gallery the portraits of eminent pastors in the church of Christ. We tell them that a mere black-coat would be as great an ornament to their pages as a mere red-coat. We could understand their reasons for slighting ministers who do not happen to be literary men also, if they were likewise to slight soldiers, who happen to be still less of literary men. Let literature magnify itself to any extent, let it look down with complacency or contempt upon all other pursuits, and let it bestow its degrees of honour upon its own followers; but it acts with most outrageous inconsistency when it spurns mere clergymen and cherishes mere warriors."

The sketch from which this is taken is highly eulogistic, but is, at the same time, undiscriminating. Here is an instance:—

"Some of the details of the book ['An Earnest Ministry,' &c.] are exceedingly and even ludicrously trifling. For example, with the utmost gravity, he advises ministers never to take to the tobacco-pipe, which he appears to think the invention of Satan. If they have, unfortunately, addicted themselves to this gratification, he enjoins its speedy abandonment. If, however, this sin still have dominion over them, he cautions them never to indulge in it before their hearers. He draws a most melancholy picture of a minister leaving the pulpit, and straightway repairing to the house of one of his hearers, and asking for a pipe; and he maintains that the preacher, by the greediness with which he enters into this carnal luxury, mars and destroys the good impressions which his sermon may have produced. Really, hearers must be weak-minded people, if the smoking lips of their minister are to spoil the effect of his previous words. What does Mr. James say to the minister

taking a meal in the house of his hearers immediately after preaching? For our own part, to see a clergyman on Sabbath addressing himself eagerly to beef and pudding; to hear him imploring, in a soft voice, for a 'little gravy' from the host, or 'a little more sugar' from the hostess, or 'bread' from the servant, would be more destructive of the sacred impressions which his sermon had left, than to see him seated, with very solemn and musing countenance, at the fire, with a pipe in his mouth. We suppose that Robert Hall's pipe never injured the effects of his pulpit oratory. Throughout all the paragraphs on this small matter, the venerable apostle of Birmingham looks very much like a young lady who has no relish for the tobacco perfume coming from the lips of her young minister, and who very correctly thinks that his pipe spoils, not a good sermon, but a sweet kiss! We would rather have Ralph Erskine's far-fetched moralizing on the tobacco-pipe, than Mr. James's ludicrously solemn denunciations of it."

The Planet Neptune. By J. P. NICHOLL, LL.D., Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow. London and Edinburgh: Johnston.

A WORK of great talent and large scientific intelligence. Familiar acquaintance with its subject, and a thorough analysis of its points of difficulty, mark this little work, which is valuable not only for its intrinsic excellence, but for its ample supply of the suggestive. Professor Nicholl evidently belongs to nature's scientific peerage.

Hints on Elocution. By CHARLES WILLIAM SMITH, Teacher of Elocution. London: G. Biggs, 421, Strand.

THIS is a little work, by a respectable author, on a subject of great practical importance to the Christian ministry. We recommend it to those of our readers who are engaged more or less in public speaking, and who have not been favoured with previous instructions. The work consists of "Observations on the management of the voice—modulation—articulation—pronunciation—defective speech—emphasis—pauses—action—the reading of verse—the expression of feeling and passion," &c. These observations are selected from Austin—Blair—Burgh—Causack—Day—Engel—Fordyce—Herries—Hume—Quintilian—Riccoboni—Rush—Russell—Shakspeare—Sheridan—Siddons—Steele—Walker, &c. Such authorities will vouch for the respectability of the publication. We close our notice with Bishop Berkeley's query on this subject, "Whether half the learning of these kingdoms be not lost for want of having a proper delivery sought in our schools and colleges?"

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

It is more honourable to the head, as well as to the heart, to be misled in our eagerness in the pursuit of truth, than to be safe from blundering by contempt of it.—S. T. Coleridge.

THEORY THE PRECURSOR OF TRUTH.—Theory is continually the precursor of truth; we must pass through the twilight and its shadows to arrive at the full and perfect light of day.—James Douglas, of Cavers.

THE PARIS PRINTERS.—About the middle of September, the journeymen printers of Paris made the usual arrangements to celebrate their annual dinner. For several years not the slightest opposition had been offered to their so doing; particularly as the banquet was of a social and private character, wholly unconnected with politics. But already had ministers and their friends entered upon the false and fatal path which led them to destruction. The banquet was to have taken place at a *restaurant*. Just as the body of workmen were about to sit down, a commissary of police ordered them to disperse. Being backed, as the man in office was, by municipal guards and soldiers, the artizans, after protest, obeyed; but, determined not to be balked of their feast, demanded permission of a printer, known for his liberal opinions, to meet on his private premises, outside the town. The printer acceded; and as the law distinctly allows meetings in a private house, on the proprietor's own responsibility, no fear was felt for the result. But, with the idea which now actuated the prefect of police, guided as he was by the cabinet, legality was of little moment. Scarcely had the printers re-assembled at the *locale* which had been generously placed at their disposal, ere some hundreds of soldiers, municipal guards, and a commissary of police, presented themselves anew, entered the printer's house, and forcibly dispersed the assembly; which, however, as a last resort, scattered itself in knots of ten and fifteen, in the neighbouring *estaminets*, *restaurateurs*, and wine shops. Here, however, again the indefatigable police appeared, and summoned the proprietors to turn them out. This insolent outrage excited little notice at the time; but that it was not without effect may be surmised from the fact that every journeyman printer in Paris turned out against the government during the three days of February, 1848.—*St. John's Revolution in 1848.*

THIN-SOLED SHOES.—I am sufficient of a Goth to wish to see thin-soled shoes altogether disused as articles of dress; and I would have them replaced by shoes having a moderate thickness of sole—with a thin layer of cork or felt placed within the shoe, over the sole, or next to the foot. Cork is a very bad conductor of heat, and is therefore to be preferred; if it is not to be had, or is not liked, felt may be substituted for it. The extreme lightness of the cork—the remarkable thinness to which it may be cut, its usefulness as a non-conductor not being essentially impaired thereby—and the inappreciable effect it has on the appearance of the shoe; all seem to recommend its use for this purpose, in the strongest manner. I think that neither boots nor shoes should be used without this admirable provision against cold feet. There is sufficient objection to all shoes made of waterproof or impervious materials; they are apt to prove much too heating and relaxing; interfering with the due escape of the cutaneous exhalations. Thin shoes ought only to be used for the purpose of dancing; and then they ought only to be worn while dancing. The invalid or dyspeptic ought assuredly never to wear thin shoes at other times. As to the common practice of changing thin shoes for warm boots, and vice versa, it is a practice that is replete with danger, and therefore rash and almost culpable.—*Robertson on Diet and Regimen.*

GLIMPSES.—THE OLD WORLD.—There is a further increase in the light, as the day advances and the sun climbs the steep of heaven; but the fogs of morning still hang their dense folds on the horizon. We shall look out for the land when the mist rises; it cannot now be far distant. The brown eddies of a freshet circle pass restricted, as where vast rivers mingle with the ocean, to an upper layer of sea; and broken reeds, withered ferns, the cones of the *Lycopodiaceæ*, and of trees of the *Araucarian* family, float outwards in the current, thick and frequent as the spoils of the great Mississippi in the course of the voyager, when he has come within half-a-day's sail of the shores of the delta. But our view is still restricted, as heretofore, to a wide tract of sea—now whitened, where the frequent flats and banks rise within a few fathoms of the surface, by innumerable beds of shells, reefs of corals, and forests of crinoidea. Here the water seems all a-glow with the brilliant colours of the living polypi that tenant the calcareous cells—green, scarlet, and blue, yellow and purple: we seem as if looking down on gorgeous parterres, submerged, when in full blow, or, through the dew-bedimmed panes of a green-house, on the magnificent heaths, geraniums, and cacti of the warmer latitudes, when richest in flower. Yonder there lie vast argosies of snowy terebratula, each fast anchored to the rocky bottom by the fleshy cable that stretches from the circular dead-eye in its umbone, like the mooring chain from the prow of a galley; while directly over them, vibrating in the tide, stretches the marble-like petals of the stone lily. The surface is ploughed by the numerous sailing shells of the period—huge orthoceras, and the whorled nautilaceæ and goniatites. And fish abound as before, though the races are all different. We may remark the smaller varieties in play over the coral beds—the lively *Palaeoniscus*, that so resembles a gold-fish cased in bone, and the squat

deeply-bodied *Amblypterus*, with its nicely fretted scales and plates, and its strongly rayed fins. The *Gyracanthis*, with its massive spine carved as elaborately as the 'prentice pillar in Roslin, swims through the profounder depths, uncertain in outline, like a moving cloud by night; while the better defined *Megalichthys*, with its coat of bright quadrangular scales, and its closely jointed and finely punctured helmet of enamelled bone, glides vigorously along yonder submarine field of *crinoidea*, and the slim stony arms and tall columnar stems brushed by its fins, bend, as it passes, like a swathe of tall grass swept by a sudden breeze. We are full in the middle of the era of the Carboniferous Limestone.—*Hugh Miller.*

GLEANINGS.

We (*Liverpool Albion*) have been informed that the "Albert Ouvrier" (or workman) who forms one of the Provisional Government of Paris, is the Dr. Albert who was formerly a teacher of French in Liverpool, and afterwards a chemist at Cadishead and Longsight, Lancashire.

A "PINCH" FOR A PREACHER.—"If you can't keep awake without," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon!"—*American Paper.*

The prosecutrix in a criminal case at the Suffolk Assizes, resorted to the expression, "I said to myself," so frequently, as to create some merriment. "Mrs. Taylor," said the Chief Baron, "you must not tell us what you said to yourself, unless the prisoner was by."

The *Liverpool Albion* says, "Our corporation baths have been opened to the soldiers quartered in the town, and a few days since 600 men availed themselves of the privilege."

The Rev. W. Jacobson, M.A., has been appointed the Oxford Regius Professor of Divinity, in the room of Dr. Hampden.

"The electric telegraph," says the *Liverpool Albion* of Monday, "could not be worked last evening after the thunder-storm, in consequence of the disturbance in the currents occasioned by the electricity in the atmosphere."

On and after the 1st of May, the principal banking houses in London, as well as in the Bank of England, will close for business at four instead of five o'clock, as at present.

Counsellor Wallace once said to a countryman in a smock-frock who was undergoing his examination in the witness-box, "You in the smock-frock, how much are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately, or you would be in a smock-frock too."

It is stated that Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., has purchased the Tewkesbury theatre for the purpose of converting it into a silk throwing manufactory, which will employ about sixty hands.

The *Gateshead Observer* states that two hours before the artillery in St. James's Park announced the birth of a princess, the bells were ringing in honour of the event at Berwick-upon-Tweed—the intelligence having been received by electric telegraph.

SCENE IN A PRINTING-ROOM.—"What are you engaged in?" said the head printer of a newspaper establishment to one of the compositors. "In an elopement." "Stop," said his interrogator, "I want you to take share in a murder."

FIGHTING AND PRINTING.—There are in the United States, says an American paper, from ten to fifteen thousand persons connected with the press, comprising editors, reporters, printers, pressmen, and devils. As a class they are unquestionably the best educated, most talented, most energetic, the most original, the most patriotic part of the population. Of this number, probably a thousand or fifteen hundred joined the invading army, and assisted materially in achieving the splendid victories that have astonished themselves and the world. (?) From the moment they entered Mexico, till the present time, they have fought and printed as they went along. At every halting place and every town they captured they started a newspaper, and at the present moment there are nearly a dozen Anglo-American newspapers printed and circulated in the enemy's country. These journals, though small in size, are well got up, and display considerable talent and ability.

The *Yorkshireman* calls the increase in our army and navy—out-door relief for the aristocracy, without the labour test.

From the *Oriental Baptist* (Calcutta) it appears that the American missionaries in Assam have lately been greatly encouraged in their work by the reception into the church of thirteen individuals.

GALVANISM.—[Advertisement.]—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29:—"It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to, for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Hale's residence was crowded with the *elite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydrotherapy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Hale was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Hale's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Hale's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

[Advertisement].—A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A striking indication of the improvement which has taken place in the habits of the people is found in the fact, that while the revenue, from malt liquors, wines, and spirits, has fallen off to the amount of £1,500,000, the receipt for customs in the United Kingdom upon the article of Coffee has considerably increased. John Cassell, of Abchurch-lane, London, is anxious to secure to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom a constant supply of Coffee of such quality as may enable them to enjoy a truly palatable, cheering, and refreshing, and, at the same time, uninebriating cup. For this purpose he is appointing Agents in every town, district, and locality throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland; and

these Agents will be regularly supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, of the world's finest growths, packed in lead, upon scientific principles, so as effectually to preserve its strength and aroma. For list of Agents already appointed, see Advertisement. All applications for Agency to be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, ABCHURCH-LANE, LONDON.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 22, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of the Rev. J. D. PALM, of a son.

March 28, the wife of the Rev. W. H. DYER, of West Bromwich, of a son.

April 1, the wife of the Rev. W. GRIFFITHS, of Tutbury, of a daughter.

April 7, at 7, Tonbridge-place, New-road, the wife of the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 30, at Barbican Chapel, by the Rev. A. Tidman, JOSEPH W. TEVERSHAM, late of Yarmouth, to ELIZABETH DOBSON, of Ironmonger-lane, City.

April 5, at Brighton, Mr. JAMES RICH, of Islington, to MARY ANNA MARIA, youngest daughter of Mrs. HARRISON, of the former place.

April 8, at Albany Chapel, Regent's-park, by the Rev. J. Davis, Mr. GEORGE WESTCOTT to Miss SOPHIA WILKINS, both of Camden-town.

DEATHS.

April 3, at Stratton, aged 75 years, Sir THOMAS BARING, Bart.

April 5, at 32, Rodney-street, Pentonville, in his 26th year, much respected, SILAS, only child of Mr. S. KINGSMILL, Sittingbourne, Kent.

April 6, at Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, aged 73, Mrs. ROGERS, widow of the late Mr. John Rogers, pastor of the Baptist church, Eynsford. She was a true Christian, and a real Nonconformist. Her end was peace. She died, as she had lived, in the enjoyment of the truths of the Gospel, which she had long known, advocated, and honoured.

April 6, at Halesworth, in her 57th year, MARY, widow of the late Mr. W. LINCOLNE. She survived her beloved husband only ten months. She was an intelligent and earnest Christian, and eminently distinguished for her personal activity in every good cause. Her loss will be severely felt by a numerous family, and a large circle of Christian friends.

Lately, of consumption, in her 14th year, MARTHA, second daughter of Mr. J. MORGAN, draper, Winslow, in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market still continues heavy, having, with the exception of the day on which our paper went last to press, experienced no material advancement since this day se'nnight. We have, therefore, little or nothing to report on this head. It has been remarked, however, that the most pains-taking *habitués* of the Stock Exchange have been put to their wit's end in the attempt to ascertain the bearings of the market, with the view of adding some lines in their books for good business. Consols should be much lower or much higher. The tendency of opinion is certainly rather in favour of the latter proposition. In the meantime, instead of grumbling at the unfavourable state of the market, we should rather congratulate ourselves that it is no worse. When contrasted with the state of affairs in Paris, Vienna, and Amsterdam, we are well off. Some uneasiness was felt on Monday, and scarcely any business was transacted in the English funds, a large proportion of the members of the Stock Exchange having been on duty as special constables. As soon, however, as the result of the Kensington meeting had transpired, increased transactions were entered into, and Consols experienced an advance of 1 per cent.

The following table of the Three per Cent. Consols will illustrate the fluctuations of the British Funds since our last:—

	Lowest price.	Highest price.	Closing price.
Wednesday .. Money ..	81	81	81
" .. Account ..	81	81	81
Thursday .. Money ..	80	80	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Friday .. Money ..	80	81	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Saturday .. Money ..	80	80	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Monday .. Money ..	80	80	81
" .. Account ..	80	81	81
Tuesday .. Money ..	82	82	82
" .. Account ..	82	82	82

A want of animation is still the characteristic of the movements in the Foreign Market. Where sales must be made heavy losses are incurred, one or two instances excepted.

There has been a very heavy market during the past week for Railway Shares, and we may note the following as having been the principal changes in their value since our last:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction have fluctuated under £1 per share, Great North of England have declined £2 to £4, Great Western and North Western about £5, Midland £5 to £6, York, Newcastle, and Berwick £1, Eastern Counties £1, Great Northern £1, Blackwall £1, Brighton £1, South Western 2½, North Stafford £1, and South Eastern 1½. The French lines, although very low, have not varied so much as the English.

The accounts from Paris speak more favourably of the state of money matters. On Thursday last the funds experienced a rise of 3 per cent. The confiscation of the Paris and Orleans Railway by the Provisional Government has occasioned considerable alarm, not only among the shareholders of the line in question, but among all persons interested in French railways. It is understood that the necessities of the Government have forced upon it the adoption of this step. The gross receipts of the railway are about £1,000 per diem; and this sum is of importance in the state of poverty to which the Government is reduced. We must have condemned this step, if not as inexpedient, at least as apparently unjust. From Antwerp the accounts read somewhat

better on Saturday, money being rather easier. The letters from Marseilles to-day announce further serious failures, the parties being Lantelme, Senior, and Co., bankers; Michel Badetti, a Greek merchant; and L. Benet and Co., large engineers and shipowners. From Havre the report is, that matters on the whole are not worse. The Genoa letters state that a large number of firms had been compelled to liquidate, and that business was in a most unsatisfactory position. At Hamburg, on the 7th, the rate of discount was 5½ per cent., with a tendency to advance. At Amsterdam the stock market was crowded with sellers, and a crisis was anticipated. Accounts from Vienna state that the foreign exchanges had greatly risen.

The private advices from America are uninteresting. Business, it is said, was never more dull, and the spring trade was likely to be but moderate. The pressure in the money market was unabated. On the subject of the Mexican treaty, the best informed parties assert confidently that it will be ratified by the Mexican Congress within 30 days.

At home, trade is very dull, and accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a very unfavourable character, the number of the unemployed having increased. The numerous meetings held in favour of the People's Charter have somewhat influenced the state of business. This we put to the debit of the Government. The suspension of Messrs. Day, Binns, and Co., provision merchants, was announced on Monday morning, but the liabilities are supposed to be small.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 1st day of April, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Notes issued	28,542,735	Government Debt.. 11,015,100
		Other Securities .. 2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion 12,648,784
		Silver Bullion 1,893,951
		£28,542,735 £28,542,735

Dated the 6th day of April, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Proprietors' Capital 14,553,000	4,001,345	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity) .. 11,721,566
Best		Other Securities .. 12,936,289
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts)		Notes .. 10,874,870
		Gold and Silver Coin 668,131
		£36,200,856 £36,200,856

Dated the 6th day of April, 1848.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

M'KEE, DAVID, 95, Upper Thames-street, City, wholesale cheesemonger.

BANKRUPTS.

BATE, GEORGE, Dudley, chain manufacturer, April 25, May 23: solicitor, Mr. T. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BELTON, WILLIAM, Friday-street, wine merchant, April 18, May 19: solicitor, Mr. H. Harpur, Kennington-cross.

BIGLANDS, THOMAS, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, grocer, April 18, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Crompton, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; Mr. R. Thompson, Durham; and Mr. G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BURLING, EDWARD THOMAS, and LLOYD, HENRY, Blackheath-lane, builders, April 18, May 19: solicitor, Mr. J. Robinson, 29, Ironmonger-lane.

BURT, WILLIAM, Ryde and Ventnor, Hampshire, bookseller, April 22, May 18: solicitors, Mr. E. W. George, 12, Villiers-street, Strand; and Mr. R. Scott, Ryde.

COPE, WILLIAM EDWARD, Melbourne, draper, April 28, May 19: solicitors, Mr. C. B. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Mottram and Co., Birmingham.

CROWDER, SAMUEL, 13, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, manufacturer of cane, April 14, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Digby, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

HANCOCK, JOHN, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosier, April 15, May 23: solicitor, Mr. E. K. Jarvis, Hinckley.

HARRISON, JAMES HENRY DAVID, and HARRISON, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Upper-street, Islington, licensed victuallers, April 14, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Martineau, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

HARWOOD, WILLIAM, Bristol, merchant, April 20, May 22: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., 11, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Britton and Sons, Bristol.

HENDERSON, ANN, Birmingham, china dealer, April 22, May 13: solicitors, Messrs. Haywood and Webb, Birmingham.

HERRING, JOHN SLOMAN WEST, Devonport, attorney,

TURNER, JAMES SAMUEL, Woolwich, surgeon, April 14, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Brinsley, 4, Pancras-lane, Chapside. WHITE, JOSEPH, St. Sidwell, Exeter, decorative painter, April 19, May 17: solicitors, Messrs. Gears and Co., Exeter; and Messrs. Finch and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

WILLOWEY, THOMAS, late of Brigate, Yorkshire, but now of Houndsditch, City, cutler, April 18, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Adam, George-street, City.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BEYAN, THOMAS and DAVID, Catrine, Ayrshire, merchants, April 13, May 4.

CLAPPTON, T., Glasgow, agent, April 13, May 12.

JUST, WALTER, Arbroath, merchant, April 7, 28.

KIRK, DAVID, Glasgow, grazier, April 11, May 3.

LAING, JOHN, Glasgow, merchant, April 13, May 5.

MACREDIE, ANDREW, Glasgow, accountant, April 12, May 3.

M'GALLAN, DAVID, Paisley, clothier, April 12, May 3.

M'INTOSH, ROBERT, Airdrie, leather merchant, April 13, May 5.

ROGGER, CATHERINE, Dundee, insurance broker, April 13, May 3.

DIVIDENDS.

William West, 5 and 6, London-terrace, Hackney-road, draper, first div. of 12s. 6d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, April 8, and two subsequent Saturdays.—John Gault, Stangate, Lambeth, and Bankside, mast maker, div. of 1s. 2d.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, April 8, and two subsequent Saturdays.—Thomas Dalton, Darlington, Durham, rope manufacturer, first div. of 4s. 6d.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.—John Jacob Flitche, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather dresser, first div. of 5s.; at 111, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday.—Gilbert Brown, Shifnal, banker, first div. of 1s.; at 7, Waterlo-street, Birmingham, any Friday.—Robert Roberts, Denby, div. of 3s. 8d.; at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.—John Ward, Runcorn, grocer, div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.—Joseph Froste and Josiah Ashlin, Liverpool, merchants, a further div. of 2s.; at 12, Cook-street, Liverpool, any Wednesday.

Tuesday, April 11.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

WHITE, JAMES ANNING, Stockland, Devonshire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

ADAMS, JOHN HENRY, and ADAMS, WILLIAM, Sampford Peverell, Devonshire, machinists, April 25, May 18: solicitors, Mr. R. T. Head, Exeter; and Messrs. Downes, Gamilin, and Scott, 7, Farnival's-inn, London.

BLIGH, REGINALD WILLIAM, Plymouth, hosier, April 26, May 23: solicitors, Mr. J. H. Terrell, Exeter; and Messrs. Gregory, Faulkner, Gregory, and Skirrow, 1, Bedford-row, London.

BOWDEN, ZECHARIAH, NO. 1A, Worrington-street, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, builder, April 22, May 27: solicitor, Mr. Ivimey, Chancery-lane.

BAITON, ROBERT, Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, April 26, May 23: solicitors, Messrs. Hawkins and Co., New Boscawen-court, London; Messrs. Wells and Co., Bradford; and Mr. C. B. Courtney, Bradford.

CLINT, THOMAS, Leamington Priors, tea dealer, April 23, May 20: solicitors, Mr. Letts, Bartlett's-buildings, London; and Mr. Bortlet, Birmingham.

DAKESHELL, HENRY WILLIAM, Blisley, Gloucestershire, grocer, April 20, May 23: solicitors, Messrs. Blower and Co., London; and W. W. Kearsey, Stroud.

EVANS, HUGH JONES (carrying on business as Hugh Evans, Jun.), Penyddi, Montgomeryshire, grocer, April 25, May 22: solicitors, Mr. Weeks, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Mr. Woosman, New-town, Montgomeryshire; and Mr. Mason, Liverpool.

FAINS, JAMES, Horsham, victualler, April 19, May 17: solicitors, Messrs. Wang and Co., Great James-street, Bedford-row; and Mr. W. P. Pedwick, Horsham.

KERSEY, ROBERT, Hadleigh, Suffolk, saddler, April 18, May 23: solicitors, Mr. T. Smith, 15, Farnival's-inn, Holborn; and Mr. E. Pownall, Ipswich.

LACKERSTEN, AUGUSTUS ALEXANDER, and CRAKE, WILLIAM HAMILTON, 9, Moorgate-street, City, merchants, May 1, June 1: solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

MILLMAN, WILLIAM JOHN DACRES, Plymouth, tailor, April 25, May 18: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Southernhay, Exeter; and Messrs. Pontifex and Moginie, 5, St. Andrew's-court, London.

REAY, JOHN and HENRY, 64, Mark-lane, wine merchants, April 24, May 29: solicitors, Messrs. Horroldale and Dinsdale, King's Arms-yard.

SHORT, JOHN, Bristol, bootmaker, April 28, May 30: solicitors, Mr. C. Jay, 15, Serjeants'-inn, London; and Mr. T. Crosby, Bristol.

SMITH, CHARLES DOWSON, Bridge-road, Battersea, florist, April 18, May 23: solicitor, Mr. F. Orme, Chancery-lane.

WARD, JOHN JAMES, Plymouth, builder, April 26, May 23: solicitors, Mr. J. Stogdon, Southernhay, Exeter; and Messrs. Keddell, Baker, and Grant, 34, Lime-street, London.

WARTON, JOHN, Runcorn, grocer, April 27, May 15: solicitors, Messrs. Evans and Son, Liverpool; and Mr. T. Oliver, 36, Old Jewry, London.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

COWAN, HUGH, Corstorphine, smith, April 13, May 8.

LAWRIE, HENRY, and BAILEY, ROBERT, Edinburgh, woollen drapers, April 13, May 4.

MCORKLE, DANIEL, Glasgow, ship owner, April 14, May 8.

RAIT, ALEXANDER, Edinburgh, bookseller, April 18, May 9.

WILSON, JAMES, Glasgow, ironmonger, April 14, May 5.

DIVIDENDS.

John Jones and Alice Brown, 165, Shoreditch, licensed victualler, first div. of 4d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Clarke, Spring-street, Sussex-gardens, Paddington, job master, div. of 5s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John George Bourne, Clapham, carpenter, div. of 4d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Mattingley, William Kent, and Benjamin Kent, Wantage and Abingdon, bankers, final div. of 1d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Thomas Bennett, New City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, timber merchant, final div. of 1d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Charles Wilson Macbride, 45, Watling-street, wine merchant, first div. of 2s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, April 15, and two subsequent Saturdays—William Mountford, Darlington, tailor, first div. of 2s.; at the Royal Arcade, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, any Saturday—Morgan Lewis, Oxford-street, linen draper, div. of 3s. 4d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—Thomas Sherlock, 32, Lower Rosoman-street, Clerkenwell, brush maker; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, any Wednesday—William Henry Wilson and Richard Vause, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchants, first div. of 1s. 5d.; also first and final div. of 2s. on the separate estate of William Henry Wilson, at 4, Quay-street, Parliament-street, Hull, any Wednesday—Samuel Slater, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, tailor, div. of 3s. 4d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, April 13, and three following Thursdays—Edward Toone, Twickenham, tea dealer, div. of 1s. 1d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, April 13, and three following Thursdays—Joseph Deer, 39, Bryanstone-street, Edgeware-road, wheelwright, div. of 1s. 1d.; at 9, King's Arms-yard, Moorgate-street, April 13, and three following Thursdays—Peter James Kirby, 103, Newgate-street, pin manufacturer, div. of 9s.; at 7, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, April 15, and two subsequent Saturdays.

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, April 10.

Owing to the great precautionary measures taken by Government to secure the peace of the metropolis, and the neighbourhood, against the Chartist meeting, and the consequent excitement, we had but a small attendance of buyers at our market to-day, and business was almost in a state of suspension. The few sales made of Wheat and Flour were on rather lower terms than on Monday last. In all other articles there was not sufficient done to enable us to alter our quotations.

	s.	s.		s.	s.		
Wheat, Red.....	40	to	46	Peas, Hog.....	32	to	35
Fine.....	48	..	50	Maple.....	32	..	36
White.....	43	..	52	Boilers.....	33	..	36
Fine.....	54	..	56	Beans, Ticks.....	31	..	33
Flour, per bush. (Town) 40	..	44		Pigeon.....	..	..	..
Barley.....	28	..	35	Harrow.....	34	..	37
Malting.....	32	..	33	Oats, Feed.....	17	..	20
Malt, Ordinary.....	54	..	56	Fine.....	22	..	25
Pale.....	56	..	58	Poland.....	20	..	23
Rye.....	32	..	34	Potato.....	20	..	23

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE

APRIL 1. SIX WEEKS.

	s.	s.		s.	s.	
Wheat.....	51s. 10d.			Wheat.....	50s. 7d.	
Barley.....	30	8		Barley.....	30	9
Oats.....	20	8		Oats.....	20	4
Rye.....	29	8		Rye.....	30	5
Beans.....	35	7		Beans.....	36	4
Peas.....	36	4		Peas.....	39	5

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 10.

From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts fresh up to-day were limited, but of excellent quality. Although the attendance of both town and country buyers was small, the Beef trade ruled brisk, at an advance in the quotations paid on Monday last of from 4d. to 6d. per 8 lbs. A few of the best Scots sold as high as 4s. 8d.; but the more general top figure for Beef did not exceed 4s. 6d. per 8 lbs. A good clearance was effected. The droves from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire consisted of about 1,000 Scots and shorthorns; from the northern, western, and midland counties, 800 Herefords, runts, Devons, and Irish Beasts; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 200 horned and polled Scots. With Sheep we were again scantily supplied. The Mutton trade was very firm at Friday's advanced rates of 2d. per 8 lbs. The prime old Downs sold readily at 5s. 6d. per 8 lbs. From the Isle of Wight there were received 85 Sheep, and 160 Lambs. The Lamb trade was again steady at from 6s. to 7s. per 8 lbs. Prime small Calves sold freely; other qualities of Veal slowly at last week's prices. The Pork trade was somewhat inactive at late rates.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, April 10.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

	Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.
Inferior Beef 3s. 0d. to 3s. 2d.	Inf. Mutton 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.
Middling do 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.	Mid. ditto 4s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.
Primelarge 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.	Prime ditto 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.
Primelamb 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.	Veal..... 3s. 10d. to 5s. 0d.
Large Pork 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Small Pork 4s. 6d. to 5s. 0d.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

	Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).
Beef.....	3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.
Mutton.....	3s. 10d. to 5s. 2d.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Pigs

	Beasts. Sheep & Lambs. Calves. Pigs
Friday.....	891..... 3,460..... 196..... 385
Monday.....	2,767..... 15,170..... 96..... 365

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—There was no business in Seeds of any kinds. Quotations remain unaltered.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 8d.; of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.

During last week there was a very limited sale for Irish Butter, and prices nominal. Foreign was alike dull, and prices 1s. to 2s. lower. Of Bacon there was a respectable business done in Irish Singed Sides at full prices; American sold rather freely; singed and scalded 1s. to 2s. per cwt. advance. Bacon and Tierce Middles, Irish and American, met ready buyers at 1s. to 2s. per cwt. over last quotations. No change worth notice in Ham or Lard.

BUTTER, CHEESE, BACON, AND HAMS.

	s.	s.		s.	s.		
Butter, per cwt.	108	to	112	Cheese, per cwt.	60	to	66
Dorset.....	94	..	—	Double Gloucester.....	58	..	64
Carlow.....	84	..	—	Single.....	58	..	64
Sligo.....	84	..	—	Cheshire.....	56	..	74

deeply-bodied *Amblypterus*, with its nicely fretted scales and plates, and its strongly rayed fins. The *Gyracanthis*, with its massive spine carved as elaborately as the 'prentice pillar in Roslin, swims through the profounder depths, uncertain in outline, like a moving cloud by night; while the better defined *Megalichthys*, with its coat of bright quadrangular scales, and its closely jointed and finely punctured helmet of enamelled bone, glides vigorously along yonder submarine field of *crinoidea*, and the slim stony arms and tall columnar stems brushed by its fins, bend, as it passes, like a swathe of tall grass swept by a sudden breeze. We are full in the middle of the era of the Carboniferous Limestone.—*Hugh Miller.*

GLEANINGS.

We (*Liverpool Albion*) have been informed that the "Albert Ouvrier" (or workman) who forms one of the Provisional Government of Paris, is the Dr. Albert who was formerly a teacher of French in Liverpool, and afterwards a chemist at Cadishead and Longsight, Lancashire.

A "PINCH" FOR A PREACHER.—"If you can't keep awake without," said a preacher to one of his hearers, "when you feel drowsy, why don't you take a pinch of snuff?" "I think," was the shrewd reply, "the snuff should be put into the sermon!"—*American Paper.*

The prosecutrix in a criminal case at the Suffolk Assizes, resorted to the expression, "I said to myself," so frequently, as to create some merriment. "Mrs. Taylor," said the Chief Baron, "you must not tell us what you said to yourself, unless the prisoner was by."

The *Liverpool Albion* says, "Our corporation baths have been opened to the soldiers quartered in the town, and a few days since 600 men availed themselves of the privilege."

The Rev. W. Jacobson, M.A., has been appointed the Oxford Regius Professor of Divinity, in the room of Dr. Hampden.

"The electric telegraph," says the *Liverpool Albion* of Monday, "could not be worked last evening after the thunder-storm, in consequence of the disturbance in the currents occasioned by the electricity in the atmosphere."

On and after the 1st of May, the principal banking houses in London, as well as in the Bank of England, will close for business at four instead of five o'clock, as at present.

Counsellor Wallace once said to a countryman in a smock-frock who was undergoing his examination in the witness-box, "You in the smock-frock, how much are you paid for lying?" "Less than you are, unfortunately, or you would be in a smock-frock too."

It is stated that Mr. Humphrey Brown, M.P., has purchased the Tewkesbury theatre for the purpose of converting it into a silk throwing manufactory, which will employ about sixty hands.

The *Gateshead Observer* states that two hours before the artillery in St. James's Park announced the birth of a princess, the bells were ringing in honour of the event at Berwick-upon-Tweed—the intelligence having been received by electric telegraph.

SCENE IN A PRINTING-ROOM.—"What are you engaged in?" said the head printer of a newspaper establishment to one of the compositors. "In an elopement." "Stop," said his interrogator, "I want you to take share in a murder."

FIGHTING AND PRINTING.—There are in the United States, says an American paper, from ten to fifteen thousand persons connected with the press, comprising editors, reporters, printers, pressmen, and devils. As a class they are unquestionably the best educated, most talented, most energetic, the most original, the most patriotic part of the population. Of this number, probably a thousand or fifteen hundred joined the invading army, and assisted materially in achieving the splendid victories that have astonished themselves and the world. (?) From the moment they entered Mexico, till the present time, they have fought and printed as they went along. At every halting place and every town they captured they started a newspaper, and at the present moment there are nearly a dozen Anglo-American newspapers printed and circulated in the enemy's country. These journals, though small in size, are well got up, and display considerable talent and ability.

The *Yorkshireman* calls the increase in our army and navy—out-door relief for the aristocracy, without the labour test.

From the *Oriental Baptist* (Calcutta) it appears that the American missionaries in Assam have lately been greatly encouraged in their work by the reception into the church of thirteen individuals.

GALVANISM.—[Advertisement.]—The following is extracted from the *Court Journal* of Jan. 29.—"It is now about four years since that we informed our readers, it was to be regretted galvanism was not more extensively used as a remedial agent. We have every reason to believe that our advice was attended to, for, in a comparatively short time, Mr. Halse's residence was crowded with the *elite* of fashion, and their less fortunate fellow-sufferers; and we feel confident, judging from the astonishing remedial effects it has produced on ourselves, after all kinds of medicines and hydropathy had failed to impart any benefit, that the public will thank us for our recommendation. We were delighted to notice, a short time since, that Mr. Halse was patronized by the Lord Bishop of London and Sir Charles Clark, his lordship's physician. Mr. Halse's great reforms in the galvanic apparatus, and his improved methods of application, justly entitle him to rank as the head of his profession. We again recommend our readers to give galvanism a fair trial. Mr. Halse's residence is at 22, Brunswick-square, London."

[Advertisement].—A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A striking indication of the improvement which has taken place in the habits of the people is found in the fact, that while the revenue, from malt liquors, wines, and spirits, has fallen off to the amount of £1,500,000, the receipt for customs in the United Kingdom upon the article of Coffee has considerably increased. John Cassell, of Abchurch-lane, London, is anxious to secure to the inhabitants of the United Kingdom a constant supply of Coffee of such quality as may enable them to enjoy a truly palatable, cheering, and refreshing, and, at the same time, uninebriating cup. For this purpose he is appointing Agents in every town, district, and locality throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland; and

these Agents will be regularly supplied with fresh roasted and fresh ground Coffee, of the world's finest growths, packed in lead, upon scientific principles, so as effectually to preserve its strength and aroma. For list of Agents already appointed, see Advertisement. All applications for Agency to be made direct to JOHN CASSELL, ABCHURCH-LANE, LONDON.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 29, at Colombo, Ceylon, the wife of the Rev. J. D. PALM, of a son.

March 28, the wife of the Rev. W. H. DYER, of West Bromwich, of a son.

April 1, the wife of the Rev. W. GRIFFITHS, of Tutbury, of a daughter.

April 7, at 7, Tonbridge-place, New-road, the wife of the Rev. J. W. RICHARDSON, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

March 30, at Barbican Chapel, by the Rev. A. Tidman, JOSEPH W. TEVERSHAM, late of Yarmouth, to ELIZABETH DOBSON, of Ironmonger-lane, City.

April 5, at Brighton, Mr. JAMES RICE, of Islington, to MARY ANNA MARIA, youngest daughter of Mrs. HARRISON, of the former place.

April 8, at Albany Chapel, Regent's-park, by the Rev. J. Davis, Mr. GEORGE WESTCOTT to Miss SOPHIA WILKINS, both of Camden-town.

DEATHS.

April 3, at Stratton, aged 75 years, Sir THOMAS BARING, Bart.

April 5, at 32, Rodney-street, Pentonville, in his 26th year, much respected, SILAS, only child of Mr. S. KINGSMILL, Sittingbourne, Kent.

April 6, at Sutton-at-Hone, Kent, aged 73, Mrs. ROGERS, widow of the late Mr. John Rogers, pastor of the Baptist church, Eynsford. She was a true Christian, and a real Nonconformist. Her end was peace. She died, as she had lived, in the enjoyment of the truths of the Gospel, which she had long known, advocated, and honoured.

April 6, at Halesworth, in her 57th year, MARY, widow of the late Mr. W. LINCOLNE. She survived her beloved husband only ten months. She was an intelligent and earnest Christian, and eminently distinguished for her personal activity in every good cause. Her loss will be severely felt by a numerous family, and a large circle of Christian friends.

Lately, of consumption, in her 14th year, MARTHA, second daughter of Mr. J. MORAN, draper, Winslow, in full assurance of a blessed immortality.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Money Market still continues heavy, having, with the exception of the day on which our paper went last to press, experienced no material advancement since this day se'nnight. We have, therefore, little or nothing to report on this head. It has been remarked, however, that the most pains-taking *habitués* of the Stock Exchange have been put to their wit's end in the attempt to ascertain the bearings of the market, with the view of adding some lines in their books for good business. Consols should be much lower or much higher. The tendency of opinion is certainly rather in favour of the latter proposition. In the meantime, instead of grumbling at the unfavourable state of the market, we should rather congratulate ourselves that it is no worse. When contrasted with the state of affairs in Paris, Vienna, and Amsterdam, we are well off. Some uneasiness was felt on Monday, and scarcely any business was transacted in the English funds, a large proportion of the members of the Stock Exchange having been on duty as special constables. As soon, however, as the result of the Kennington meeting had transpired, increased transactions were entered into, and Consols experienced an advance of 1 per cent.

The following table of the Three per Cent. Consols will illustrate the fluctuations of the British Funds since our last:—

	Lowest	Highest	Closing
	price.	price.	price.
Wednesday .. Money ..	81	81	81
" .. Account ..	81	81	81
Thursday .. Money ..	80	80	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Friday .. Money ..	80	81	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Saturday .. Money ..	80	80	80
" .. Account ..	80	80	80
Monday .. Money ..	80	80	81
" .. Account ..	80	81	81
Tuesday .. Money ..	82	82	82
" .. Account ..	82	83	82

A want of animation is still the characteristic of the movements in the Foreign Market. Where sales must be made heavy losses are incurred, one or two instances excepted.

There has been a very heavy market during the past week for Railway Shares, and we may note the following as having been the principal changes in their value since our last:—Birmingham and Oxford Junction have fluctuated under £1 per share, Great North of England have declined £2 to £4, Great Western and North Western about £5, Midland £5 to £6, York, Newcastle, and Berwick 1, Eastern Counties 1, Great Northern 1, Blackwall 1, Brighton 1, South Western 2 1, North Stafford 1, and South Eastern 1. The French lines, although very low, have not varied so much as the English.

The accounts from Paris speak more favourably of the state of money matters. On Thursday last the funds experienced a rise of 3 per cent. The confiscation of the Paris and Orleans Railway by the Provisional Government has occasioned considerable alarm, not only among the shareholders of the line in question, but among all persons interested in French railways. It is understood that the necessities of the Government have forced upon it the adoption of this step. The gross receipts of the railway are about £1,000 per diem; and this sum is of importance in the state of poverty to which the Government is reduced. We must have condemned this step, if not as inexpedient, at least as apparently unjust. From Antwerp the accounts read somewhat

better on Saturday, money being rather easier. The letters from Marseilles to-day announce further serious failures, the parties being Lantelme, Senior, and Co., bankers; Michel Badetti, a Greek merchant; and L. Benet and Co., large engineers and shipowners. From Havre the report is, that matters on the whole are not worse. The Genoa letters state that a large number of firms had been compelled to liquidate, and that business was in a most unsatisfactory position. At Hamburg, on the 7th, the rate of discount was 5 1/2 per cent., with a tendency to advance. At Amsterdam the stock market was crowded with sellers, and a crisis was anticipated. Accounts from Vienna state that the foreign exchanges had greatly risen.

The private advices from America are uninteresting. Business, it is said, was never more dull, and the spring trade was likely to be but moderate. The pressure in the money market was unabated. On the subject of the Mexican treaty, the best informed parties assert confidently that it will be ratified by the Mexican Congress within 30 days.

At home, trade is very dull, and accounts from the manufacturing districts are of a very unfavourable character, the number of the unemployed having increased. The numerous meetings held in favour of the People's Charter have somewhat influenced the state of business. This we put to the debit of the Government. The suspension of Messrs. Day, Binns, and Co., provision merchants, was announced on Monday morning, but the liabilities are supposed to be small.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 1st day of April, 1848.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Notes issued	28,542,735	28,542,735
Government Debt..	11,015,100	
Other Securities ..	2,984,900	
Gold Coin & Bullion	13,648,784	
Silver Bullion ..	1,863,951	
		£28,542,735
Dated the 6th day of April, 1848.		£28,542,735

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£	£
Proprietors' Capital	14,553,000	Government Securities .. (including Dead Weight Annuity) ..
Rest	4,001,345	11,731,506
Public Deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts) ..	7,140,125	Other Securities .. 12,936,289
Other Deposits ..	9,580,384	Notes .. 10,874,870
Seven-day and other Bills ..	926,002	Gold and Silver Coin .. 668,131
		£36,900,836
Dated the 6th day of April, 1848.		£36,900,836

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

M'KEE, DAVID, 93, Upper Thames-street, City, wholesale cheese-monger.

BANKRUPTS.

BATE, GEORGE, Dudley, chain manufacturer, April 25, May 23: solicitor, Mr. T. B. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

BELTON, WILLIAM, Friday-street, wine merchant, April 18, May 19: solicitor, Mr. H. Harpur, Kennington-cross.

BIGLANDS, THOMAS, Monk Wearmouth, Durham, grocer, April 18, May 18: solicitors, Messrs. Crosby and Crompton, Church-court, Old Jewry, London; Mr. R. Thompson, Durham; and Mr. G. W. Hodge, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

BURLING, EDWARD THOMAS, and LLOYD, HENRY, Blackheath-hill, builders, April 18, May 19: solicitor, Mr. J. Robinson, 29, Ironmonger-lane.

BURDE, WILLIAM, Ryde and Ventnor, Hampshire, bookseller, April 22, May 18: solicitors, Mr. E. W. George, 12, Villiers-street, Strand; and Mr. B. Scott, Ryde.

COPE, WILLIAM, Edward, Melbourn, draper, April 28, May 19: solicitors, Mr. C. B. Teague, Crown-court, Cheapside, London; and Messrs. Motteram and Co., Birmingham.

CROWDER, SAMUEL, 13, Sun-street, Bishopsgate, manufacturer of cane, April 14, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Digby, 1, Circus-place, Finsbury-circus.

HANCOCK, JOHN, Earl Shilton, Leicestershire, hosier, April 15, May 23: solicitor, Mr. E. K. Jarvis, Hinckley.

HARRISON, JAMES HENRY DAVID, and HARRISON, WILLIAM FREDERICK, Upper-street, Islington, licensed victuallers, April 14, May 19: solicitor, Mr. Martineau, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

HARWOOD, WILLIAM, Bristol, merchant, April 20, May 22: solicitors, Messrs. White and Co., 11, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Britton and Sons, Bristol.</p

Now ready, price 2d., or 12s. 6d. per 100,

THE SUFFRAGE;

OR,

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THE MIDDLE & LABOURING CLASSES.

By EDWARD MIAALL.

This Tract, of which already upwards of forty editions have been published, is re-published at the present crisis with the object of promoting an union of all classes to effect a full, fair, and free representation of the people.

London: MIAALL and COCKSHAW, 4, Horse Shoe Court, Ludgate-hill.

Now ready, in One Volume, Royal 18mo, price 2s. 6d.,

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY,

AND

WORKINGS OF WILLINGHOOD.

Reprinted from the "Nonconformist."

By EDWARD MIAALL.

"The republication of these essays in a separate form is most seasonable, and can scarcely fail to be productive of much good. It is not necessary that we should describe them. They are like all the productions of their author, lucid, nervous, logical, and earnest; and we know few better services that can be rendered to nonconformity than the extensive diffusion of such a volume. We are especially solicitous that our young men should make it their chosen companion. It will serve at once to brace their intellects, and to deepen their attachment to those sacred principles which lie at the basis of genuine Christianity."

—Eclectic Review.

"Here, in the compass of a small volume, we have a series of articles from the 'Nonconformist' in vindication of 'liberty of conscience.' Mr. Miall has won so many admirers throughout the country, by his vigorous and powerful advocacy of perfect religious freedom, that little doubt can be entertained of the wide and ready diffusion of this new tribute to a cause which he loves so devotedly and serves so well." —*Gateshead Observer.*

"This neat little volume is a reprint of the able and interesting series of Essays which appeared, under the above titles, in the 'Nonconformist' last year. We perused many of the essays, as they originally appeared from time to time, with much gratification, and we have no doubt they will meet with, as they deserve, an extensive circulation in their present more convenient and connected shape." —*Leicester Mercury.*

"Three Essays display mental powers of a very high order. They are the production of Mr. Miall, and were designed to call attention to the special importance, in these times, of rendering fealty to divine truth in this particular department, and to the practical modes in which it ought to display itself. If this end be not accomplished the author cannot bear the blame, or even share it, for he has faithfully and zealously fulfilled his part. He has discussed the numerous topics connected with this great subject with such clearness in his expositions, such aptness in his illustrations, such cogency in his reasonings, and such power in his applications, as will carry conviction of the truth of its leading principles to many minds among all classes of his readers." —*Unitarian.*

"The literary merits of Mr. Miall's work are considerable. The style is vigorous and lively, abounding with illustrations. Perhaps the book would have gained in real value if its author could have forgotten newspaper exigency in the matter of *point*. As a series of newspaper articles, however, they must have done much towards raising the *Nonconformist* to its high position amongst the dissenting organs." —*Manchester Examiner.*

London: AYLOTT and JONES, 8, Paternoster-row.

CARRIAGE FREE.

TEAS AT WHOLESALE PRICES

NO. 2, BUCKLERSBURY, CHEAPSIDE.

THE attention of families and large consumers is particularly directed to the advantages derivable at the above establishment, where Teas and Coffees are supplied, at the *import prices*, without the usual addition of intermediate profits.

The present time is an excellent opportunity for purchasers to replenish their stocks, as prices are unusually low, and the quality of this season's Teas are remarkably good. We beg to offer:—

BLACK TEAS.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Good common Black Tea	2 8	Finest Lapsang Souchong (exceeding scarce and rare).
Good sound Congou Tea (a very good common Tea)	3 0	This Tea would have fetched 10s. per lb. a few years since)
Strong Congou Tea (an excellent Tea for domestic purposes)	3 4	5 0
Fine Congou Tea, Pekoe flavour (we recommend this particularly)	3 8	GREEN TEAS.
Pekoe Souchong Tea (a very superior Tea)	4 0	Good common Green
Fine Pekoe Souchong (this is the finest of its class, very rich flavour)	4 4	Fine Twankay Tea
		Young Hyson
		3s. 8d., 4s., 4s. 4d., 5s.
		Hyson
		3s. 10d., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s.
		Gunpowder
		4s., 4s. 4d., 5s., 6s., 7s.

It will be seen we have not made remarks about our Greens, as they are generally used to flavour the Blacks, and are used according to the choice of the consumer.

COFFEE.

COFFEE.	Per lb.	Per lb.
Good common Coffee	0 9	Finest Java Coffee
Ceylon ditto	0 10	Finest Cuba ditto
Finest ditto ditto	1 0	Finest Mocha ditto
Finest Plantation ditto	1 2	

Our Coffees are roasted by patent machinery, by which the aroma is preserved, and all acidity removed.

Where parties are unknown to the firm, a reference to town is expected.

MANSELL and CO., Wholesale Tea Dealers, 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.—Delivered, carriage free, to all parts of England.

SUPERIOR CLOTHING,

COMBINING ELEGANCE, EXCELLENCE, AND ECONOMY.

GENTLEMEN wishing to secure the above requisites in DRESS, need only visit the Establishment of SAMUEL, BROTHERS, who render style and quality, combined with moderate charges, their chief consideration. To promote these objects, and secure unqualified satisfaction, a system of charges is pursued, of which the following is an exemplification:—

Per Yard.	Making and Trimmings.
12 Sup. Cloth..... 10s. 17s. 6d.	Cost..... 20s. 0d. £1 17s. 6d.
Cassimere 5s. 3s. 9d.	Vest..... 6s. 0d. 9s. 9d.
2 Ditto 5s. 11s. 10d.	Trousers..... 6s. 6d. 18s. 4d.

The stock of cloths vary from 5s. to 22s. per yard. Our charge for making and trimming a Coat from Cloths under 10s. per yard is 18s., and for higher price Cloths, 20s.

The Ready-made Department contains every description of clothing, which, for superior style, we defy competition.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Superfine Cloth Dress Coats	18 6	30 0	Cashimere Paletot	10 0	16 0
Saxony ditto ditto	33 0	42 0	Alpaca	9 0	14 0
Frock Coats 3s. extra			Llama	24 0	30 0
Fancy Doe or Tweed Trousers	8 6	14 0	Summer Cloth	30 0	33 0
Black ditto	9 6	18 0	Trousers	6 0	10 0
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